The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1876.

SENATE.

It was agreed that when the Senate adjourns to-day it will be till Monday next, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, whose funeral takes place to-day, also to resume the impeachment trial on Monday at noon.

Pension to Custer's Family.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments the House bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Custer, and to his father and mother. Placed on the calendar. The amendments reduce the pension to the widow from fifty to thirty dollars per month, and strike out the name of the father, so as to grant pensions to the widow and mother only.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the Steamboat bill. Placed on the calendar.

Chinese Immigration.

The appropriation for the commission to inquire into Chinese immigration was passed.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and agree to further conferences.

Mr. HAMLIN said there had already been three conferences on this bill, and asked: Should this bill, time after time, go to a conference headed by two men who might be denominated Titus Oates and William Bedloe of to-day? He did not see why the Senate should not adhere to its amendments, and let this enmity die the death of the unrighteous, and thus let the House understand what the Senate would do. If the bill came back from another conference, he gave notice that he would make a motion that the Senate adhere to its amendments.

After a long debate a new conference was agreed to.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill

was then taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report a bill so that the total amount appropriate shall not exceed $5,000,000.

Bills Passed.

Amendments of the House to the bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Wm. C. Nichols, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, was taken up and passed.

Osage Ceded Lands.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

Mr. LOGAN moved to lay the bill aside and take up the House bill for the equalization of bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Rejected—20 to 27.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill in regard to Osage ceded lands, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to strike out the eighth section, which provides for the payment by the United States of the costs and necessary expenses incurred in prosecuting two suits against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company to test the validity of the title to a portion of the lands claimed by these companies.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a substitute for the eighth section, so as to provide only for the payment of fees for attorneys retained by the settlers in the States against the railroad companies.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment to the substitute so as to provide that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of land after the payment of attorney's fees shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Indian Civilization fund authorized by treaty with the Osage Indians.

Pending the discussion Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, made a report. Ordered printed and laid over till Monday.

Mr. THURMAN gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would ask the Senate to take up and consider the motion submitted by him sometime since to reconsider the vote by which the bill in reference to counting the vote for President and Vice President was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill in regard to the sale of Osage Indian lands, and the amendment of Mr. Allison in regard to covering the proceeds of the sale into the Treasury, &c., was agreed to, as also the substitute of Mr. Wright for the eighth section in regard to the payment of attorney's fees.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to strike out the eighth section of the bill, as perfected by Messrs. Wright and Allison, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 11.

Mr. INGALLS moved to amend so as to provide that the price of land shall be $1.25 per acre, instead of $1.40. Agreed to.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Contested Election.

After the reading of the journal consideration of the Virginia contested election case of Platt vs. Goode was continued. The discussion was continued until two o'clock, when a vote was taken on the resolution reported by the minority, that Goode, the sitting member, was entitled to a seat. Adopted—yeas 105, nays 99.

The second vote (as required by parliamentary laws) on agreeing to the resolution as amended (that is by the substitution of the minority resolution for it) was taken, and resulted yeas 105, nays 97. So Goode retains his seat. Among the Democrats who voted "no" were Messrs. Durand, Ely, Holman, Kehr, New, and Wilshire. Several other Democrats voted "no" on the first vote.

Mr. Abbott, who was sometime since declared entitled to the seat then held by Frost, came forward, was sworn in, and took his seat as a member.

An Army Deserter.

On motion of Mr. BANNING the bill to remove the charge of desertion from Nelson Tiffany, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was taken up and passed, notwithstanding the President's veto.

Military Academy.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill, submitted a report of the committee on said bill, which was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs. After a speech by Mr. Lewis in support of the majority report, the matter went over without action, and the House adjourned.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Arkansas Republicans.

LITTLE ROCK, July 28.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day. The following are the nominations for State officers: Governor, A. W. Bishop; Secretary of State, W. L. Copeland, colored; Treasurer, A. A. C. Rogers; Auditor, J. R. Berry; Attorney General, H. A. Pierce; Land Commissioner, R. W. McDonald; School Superintendent, J. C. Corbin, colored; Chancellor, Lafayette Gregg; Chancery Clerk, J. T. White, colored.

The resolutions adopted endorse the National Republican ticket, the one term principle and civil service reform recommended by Gov. Hayes; declares the Republican party, in elevating to citizens the colored race, entitled to continued confidence; demands civil and political recognition of all men; proclaims that the present party now administering the State Government is without a platform or financial or governmental policy, and their tendency reactionary; opposes repudiation of any indebtedness found to have been legally contracted; favors free schools, and a reduction of taxes.

A resolution was also adopted inviting the co-operation of Liberal Democrats.

The State Central Committee was authorized to confer with the State Convention which meets on the 9th of August, and see if there cannot be an adjustment of the differences between the two wings of the Republican party in this State. An electoral ticket was also nominated.

The New York Manufacturing Confectioners.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The manufacturing confectioners, at their next meeting, will consider resolutions which set forth that their object is to establish a combination in trade, and to have a regular form of credit, to put on the market nothing but pure goods, containg no poisonous color, and to protect each other in designs; also to secure uniformity in regard to charges for cases, and that the charges should not be more than two per cent. of the amount of the invoice.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Australian Mail Service.

SYDNEY, June 30.—The S. S. Zealandia arrived on the 21st inst. and delivered her mails two days and six hours ahead of those via Sorres Straits, which left London seven days ahead. A proposal to do away with the New Zealand postal service is now before the Government, and if acquiesced in will admit the California line being worked easily with three steamers, instead of five.

Mutiny at Sea.

QUEENSLAND.—During the passage of the emigrant ship Windsor Castle from London the starboard watch showed signs of mutinous conduct by forcibly rescuing a sailor from irons. The captain obtained the assistance of fifty immigrants, and arming them, headed by the mates, demanded possession of the prisoner, which was granted. During the melee two of the mates and the carpenter were wounded.

Fenian Agents.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Two passengers arrived by the Sumatia, supposed to be Fenian agents from England, and suspected of being concerned in the late escape of convicts from Western Australia in a whaling vessel. The police are keeping them under surveillance.

Centennial Celebration.

HONOLULU.—The Centennial anniversary of American independence was enthusiastically celebrated by the Americans and foreigners.

Chinese Immigration.

It is evident from debates that members of the Assembly are adverse to Chinese immigration. It will be difficult for the Ministry to obtain appropriations for the encouragement of agricultural immigration even sufficient to meet the obligations entered into during the past fiscal period. If the money is not forthcoming undesirable complications with foreign Governments will be the result.

Servian Complications.

SEMLIN, July 28.—The general political position of Servia is growing more serious, and the partisans of Karageorgeovitch have become more threatening every day.

Arms for Servia.

Sixty thousand Chassepot rifles, sold by Germany, have arrived in Servia by way of Roumania.

A Plan to Settle the War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—General Ignatieff recently expressed the opinion that an armistice was inevitable within three or four weeks, and would probably be brought about by the united action of six powers. He thought the present difficulties would be arranged by partitioning Bosnia between Austria and Servia, and giving Montenegro to Herzegovina.

Regent of Turkey.

VIENNA, July 28.—The *Tagblatt* says Abdul Hamid Effendi, a young brother of Murad Effendi, is regent of the Turkish Empire.

Discomfiture at the Russian Court.

BERLIN, July 28.—The defeat of Montenegrins occasions discomfiture at the Russian Court, where Prince Nichols has been ostentatiously petted. Some Russian diplomatists assert that it will be impossible for the Czar to repress the war spirit in Russia if the Turks invade Servia. This probably accounts for the hesitation of the Turks.

A Council of War.

PARAKIN, July 28.—Prince Milan holds a council of war to-day. His forces are concentrating at Sienitza, where a decisive battle is expected.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

PARIS, July 28.—Ex-Queen Isabella and family leave to-day for Spain. The Spanish Ambassador will accompany them to St. Jean de Luz.

The Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, July 28.—On the 21st inst., at midnight, a party of insurgents, numbering about 300, supposed to be headed by Chief Inglesito, entered the town of Santo Clara, and succeeded in sacking two large provision stores and setting fire to them. The insurgents were repulsed by the Spanish troops, leaving seven killed. The troops had six killed and seven wounded.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois—Wheat an Average in Quantity and Superior in Quality—Corn Promising a Large Yield—The Oats Crop a Failure—Other Crops Very Good.

TOLEDO, July 28.—The *Blade* this afternoon publishes its usual midsummer crop report, embracing reports from one hundred and seventy-three places in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. These show that the wheat crop in nearly all wheat producing districts is nearly up to the average in quantity, while the quality is superior to that of any former years. Spring wheat in Illinois has generally done very badly. The best reports for winter wheat come from Michigan, where the harvest has been specially good.

The corn crop promises very well. Everywhere the acreage is much larger than ever before, and though farmers were much discouraged early in the season by continued wet weather, which prevented working, and drowned out the corn in low places, they believe now that the crop will be enormous, unless interfered with by frost.

The oats crop in Illinois, Indiana and part of Michigan is nearly a total failure, and what grain was grown is deficient in quality. In Southeastern Michigan and Northwestern Ohio the crop is unusually good.

The rye and barley crops are all up to the average.

A large quantity of flax-seed was sowed in some parts of Indiana and Illinois, and has done well.

There were less potatoes planted than last year, but the crop will be enormous.

Hay, except in some parts of Michigan, where rain interfered with its cutting and curing, has produced far beyond the crop of any previous year. The quality is very good, and it has been well taken care of.

The apple crop is very abundant everywhere. Only a partial crop of peaches will ripen. Grapes are wonderfully abundant in the lake region, and promise to ripen well. Taken altogether, the farm products will exceed those of last year from thirty to sixty per cent.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reported Defeat of Gen. Crook by the Sioux.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The *Globe Democrat* has a special from Leavenworth, which gives what seems to be an exaggerated account of Gen. Crook's battle with the Sioux. A Goose Creek dispatch says A. F. Fray, post sutler at Camp Sheridan, arrived at Sidney, Nebraska, and reported the arrival at Camp Sheridan last Wednesday of Lame Deer, a friendly chief, who brought information that Gen. Crook suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Sioux on Goose creek, but the date of the battle is not mentioned. The account states that Crook lost nearly three hundred soldiers, and was driven across the creek under a terrible fire, and that the fight was more of a slaughter than a battle. It is further stated that the Indians are greatly elated over the victory and intend, after driving the miners from the Black Hills, to clean out all agencies in the northern country and all stations along the Pacific railroad. The dispatch is so worded that it cannot be stated whether this is an account of the old battle or one of recent date. This is, therefore, given for what it is worth.

Another Tilden-Hendricks Conference.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special dispatch states that Governor Hendricks arrived in Saratoga yesterday, and will have another conference with Governor Tilden. Their letters of acceptance, it is said, will be ready by Sunday next.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Governor Tilden arrived at the United States Hotel this afternoon. He was soon called on by Governor Hendricks, and they, with Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, went out riding together, returning in about four hours. They seem in full accord, having a good understanding with each other, and emphatically deny all reports of disagreements.

Casualties at a Fire.

DETROIT, July 28.—At Grand Rapids, this morning, a fire broke out in the rear of Botsford's block, and soon reached the upper stories of Lyon and Botsford's block, the lower stories of which are used as stores, and the upper stories as offices and sleeping rooms in connection with hotels. The buildings were deluged with water, confining the fire to the upper part. A young man, named Edward Parish, who occupied a sleeping room in the upper story, was suffocated. His room mate, C. H. Thompson, an operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, was so badly burned about the face and head before he was rescued that he cannot live.

Shot by a Drunken Man.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—While Benjamin Hageman, a peaceable German, was working in a brick yard in Covington, Ky., last evening, he was approached by Lee Crain, a drunken roustabout, and fatally shot in the abdomen. There was no cause whatever for the shooting. There is much excitement among the Germans, and threats of lynching are made.

SECOND EDITION.

BLUFORD WILSON'S STORY.

Some Pretty Inside Views of the Whisky Ring Prosecutions.

President Grant's Sympathies in the Contest—How he Came to Write "Let no Guilty Man Escape"—The History of the "Sylph" Telegram—"Bab's" Finger in the Pie.

A Batch of Very Interesting Correspondence.

All About Henderson's Removal—The Corruption in Chicago—Bold Attempts to Blackmail Officers and Buy Newspapers—Bristow Ready to be Sacrificed in the Line of Duty.

Wilson to Bristow—"The Lord Give you Wisdom."

The History of Pierrepont's Circular Letter—The President Objects to Letting Nine Guilty Men Escape to Convict One—The Coolness Between Grant and Bristow—Starting the Guillotine.

"Bab" Finally Dismissed, Good Feeling Restored, and Last, the Resignations.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Before the Committee on Whisky Trials to-day the examination of Bluford Wilson, Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, was continued. In connection with the statement in his previous testimony of General Porter's explanation of the term "Sylph," Wilson having refreshed his memory by reference to a letter from a friend in New York, testified that the annoyance which it was said the woman Sylph gave the President was by her efforts to blackmail him in St. Louis.

The examination was continued as follows:

The President's Sympathies.

Question by Mr. Cochrane (Chairman of the sub-committee)—You said in your examination yesterday that from the time of the discovery of the "Sylph" dispatch, implicating Gen. Babcock in those whisky frauds, or tending so to implicate him, the President of the United States did not show the same sympathy with the Secretary of the Treasury, or yourself, that he had previously shown. Please state any act or acts of the President from that time forward indicating to you that he was not in sympathy with these whisky prosecutions?

Answer—Before I proceed to answer that question I wish to make an addition to my testimony of yesterday in reference to the contents of the Barnard letter, on which the President made the well-known endorsement: "Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided." Either in the body of that letter, or in the accompanying document, there was a statement from Emery S. Foster, of St. Louis, to the effect that the President was himself charged with being a party to the unlawful combination in that city to defraud the Government of its revenues. I want that fact to be noted, because I have no doubt that the President made his endorsement as much with reference to that fact and that allegation as with reference to the allegation that Babcock was a party, and that "Jim" Casey, the President's brother-in-law, was openly asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury would not hold his office for thirty days. Another point I was asked yesterday, whether the President consented willingly to the publication of the endorsement on the Barnard letter, which has been so often referred to. By reference to a letter addressed to me by Gen. Bristow under date of August 7, written in the Treasury Department, I find that the Secretary of the Treasury had addressed an official communication to the President asking him for permission to publish that endorsement, and that at that date, August 7, he had received no response. For the purpose of fixing the date when the "Sylph" telegram was discovered, I refer to the letter of Gen. Bristow to me, written from New York, August 9, 1875, and which I have no objection to make a part of the record. It is as follows:

Bristow's Warning to Wilson.

"NEW YORK, August 8, 1875.

"*My Dear Wilson:* Your letter of yesterday, with the enclosure, is received. The time is very near at hand when I must make a square issue with thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me. I must be supported cordially and earnestly, or I must and will break. I fear the complications are such that the former cannot be done and the latter must. You can't be too careful about talking to anybody. I have heard here that matter about the 'Sylph' dispatch, and our having seen it in connection with Pierrepont is fully known to P. and B. (meaning Porter and Babcock), and they are greatly disturbed. Don't suffer yourself to talk with anybody about it. Of course this is not meant for censure, but caution. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the 'Ring' papers, hard as it is to do. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison and to save themselves from exposure, and of course will seek to destroy anybody who stands in their way. Well, as for myself, I cannot turn back, nor will I stop to parley with thieves. I have no ambition to serve, and no purpose but the enforcement of the law and the honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise on nothing short of this, but on this issue I am ready to be sacrificed any day.

"P. S.—Ask Webster to write to the President fully his views about the Chicago Custom House and the 'whisky ring.' He has great confidence in Webster, and it is going to require the utmost watchfulness of his real friends to prevent his being misled by men who profess friendship for him, but who are acting treacherously. Tell Webster to write strongly and give him the plain truth, and mark his letter 'confidential' B. H. B."

Now, in response to the question of the chairman, I may say that the Secretary of the Treasury and myself, having been ordered by the President to see that no guilty man should escape if it could be avoided, on consultation mutually concluded that the President could not go back on that injunction without stultifying himself and placing his officers in a false position, and we, therefore, resolved to leave the whole matter of Gen. Babcock's alleged connection with the whisky ring at St. Louis to be dealt with by the local officers there. Until about the 1st of December, and, indeed, I may say until it was known absolutely that Gen. Babcock had been indicted, the relations of Gen. Bristow and myself with the President were passable, but as soon as it was seen that Babcock was to be indicted

The Idea of a Military Court of Inquiry

was brought to the front to my knowledge by Gen. Babcock and his friends. The idea of a military court was broached before the indictment was found against Babcock, and the fact that the President of the United States took the ground that a military court should supercede the proceedings before the civil tribunal at St. Louis, taken by myself and by the Secretary to be a marked indication of his purpose to defeat the prosecution in that city. On the 3d or 4th of December I wrote a letter to General Henderson advising him fully of my views, and indicating to him the settled purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to see by all honorable means that the proceedings before the civil tribunal should not be postponed or delayed or embarrassed, if he could prevent it, by any proceedings to be instituted or had before a military tribunal. Of that letter I have not a copy, but Gen. Henderson, I believe, has the original. In the next place it is a fact that I heard nothing from the President of the charge that I had put spies upon him, or of a forged letter which was adduced against me, as stated in my testimony yesterday, until it was seen and known Gen. Babcock was indicted.

Conference Between the President and Wilson.

The conference between the President and myself, which I think I stated yesterday to have taken place late in November, took place, as I find by reference to contemporaneous documents, on the 8th of December, 1875. It will be remembered that in that conference the President expressed himself to me with regard to Gen. Henderson and Mr. Dyer with great bitterness, and immediately thereafter General Henderson was dismissed from the prosecution. He was dismissed in opposition to a written protest addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which I called the attention of the Secretary to the fact that he was advised officially by Eaton, of the counsel for the Government, that Judge Treat, President Judge at the trial in which the alleged objectionable remarks of General Henderson were made, was said to have declared to Eaton, and to have requested Eaton to notify parties here that in his judgment Gen. Henderson's remarks contained no reflection whatever on the President. I also called attention to the fact that Eaton, Dyer and Henderson had all in writing informed me that no such purpose existed on Henderson's part, and that, on the contrary, it appeared from records in my possession at that time, and now in the Treasury Department, that General Henderson went out of his way in an argument in that case to state that in his judgment the President was altogether above reproach as far as he knew, and to pay the President a compliment. I said, therefore, to the Secretary of the Treasury, that I accepted the judgment of General Henderson's colleagues and of the Court as conclusive on that question, and that in my judgment the President of the United States ought to rise above personal considerations in view of the fact that public interests imperatively required Gen. Henderson's retention in the prosecution. The dismissal of Gen. Henderson was, in my judgment, a fatal blow to the prospect of a successful prosecution in Gen. Babcock's case.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—Have you the protest to which you have just referred?

Answer—I have not, but it is now on the files of the Treasury Department, and I will make it an exhibit before I get through. By reference to my private letter book I find, under date of December 4, the following letter written by me:

Wilson to Eaton.

"Dear Eaton—I wrote Gen. Henderson a confidential letter last night, giving you the situation of affairs at this end in the 'Sylph' matter. We do not know here what you are doing, but presume, of course, you are doing your duty."

That is the letter in which I have made reference to a controversy in regard to the military and civil tribunal. Another ground was the President's refusal to remove Jasper D. Ward, United States District Attorney at Chicago, until he was confronted by evidence on the 3d day of December which showed that Ward was a partner in the Powell distillery, and had improper relations with Jacob Rehm, which statement was made to the President by Hon. Burton C. Cooke, of Chicago. On that point I said to Secretary Bristow, December 3:

Startling News.

"DEAR GENERAL—Mr. Cooke was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw the President after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would ask Webster to name his successor at once. But what was especially noteworthy was a letter to Cooke from a reliable friend in Chicago, attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright, charges that he is in it, that the atmosphere was full of rumor about Ward's connection with the ring, his relations with the distiller Powell, etc., etc. The enclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom.

"Faithfully, WILSON."

That note I sent to General Bristow in the Cabinet, and the ejaculation at the end of it was because I knew that the proposal to have a military court of inquiry was under consideration.

Now, I want to read as part of my testimony a letter to me from General Webster, dated the 26th of December, 1875:

Webster to Wilson.

"U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE,
"DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
"CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1875.

"MY DEAR SIR: Do you not begin to rub your eyes and inquire whether you are awake, whether we are any of us awake, not all involved in some bad dream? Was there ever such scandalous lying and pleading? Is it not the remarkable fight of a century? Is there any key to it all, except that banded corruptionists of all classes and kinds are desperate, and are summoning all their forces, placing their reliance on the unparalleled audacity of vituperation and cunning accusation? Is it possible that Babcock has sent any countenance to a proposition for an attack on Bristow? Will he confess his own infamy and try to drag down the Secretary with himself? What other explanation is there for the *Inter-Ocean's* attack. I suspect that the ring have got control of the *I. O.* They are desperate, and will furnish all the money necessary to get an English organ, as they have a German one in the *Staats Zeitung*. What are we coming to when such things can even be attempted in open day? But I take my pen to ask you a question. I have been told that that man Russell is there in Washington, and has the impudence to try to blackmail both the Secretaries of War and Treasury. Is that so? I can hardly believe it, and yet I see that he has lived so long in an atmosphere almost peculiar to the political whisky ring of Chicago that perhaps he has no conception of honesty left, and no idea of decency or incorruptibility in any one. Yesterday I warned Dexter and Ayer to have no further conference with him, to have it only with Sweet and Smith. Please let me know whether B. is such a graceless scamp as to have really blackmailed the Secretary. I hope this outburst of malice in the the "I. O." will overshoot its mark, and and instead of making a breach between the President and Mr. Bristow, have the opposite effect, and unite them more firmly in the fight against corruption. It looks as if the time is coming when all good men of all parties must band together against the rascals as the only way in which the country can be saved. But we shall soon see. Write me a few words of truth and soberness.

"Truly yours, J. D. WEBSTER.
"HON. BLUFORD WILSON."

On the 15th of December, while in St. Louis, I wrote to the President of the United States this letter:

Wilson to the President.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pardon me for troubling you to read the enclosed clipping from yesterday morning's Chicago *Tribune*. I might under ordinary circumstances be quite content to letter the matter rest where Ward's explanation leaves it, and to permit that gentleman and Hon. C. B. Farwell to settle their own differences in their own way. In view, however, of many misstatements in relation to myself that have reached you, and of the fact that I did not care to go into the matter with a reporter, I wish to say to you that the whole story of Mr. Farwell as it relates to me is utterly and unqualifiedly false, even as a joke, (a poor one at best). It is wholly without foundation or warrant in any word or act of mine in reference to any case, either inside or outside the whisky ring suits. If it comes in your way I will be obliged if you will show this to Mr. Farwell, if he has been at you with his complaint against me. I will take it as a favor if you will call his attention to my answer. The situation here and at Chicago seems to be satisfactory. I return to Washington to-night.

"With great respect, your friend,
"BLUFORD WILSON."

I wrote that letter in reply to a charge which Farwell caused to be telegraphed to the Chicago *Tribune* that I had on the occasion of a certain visit to Chicago said to J. D. Ward, while he was District Attorney, that he must indict Farwell and Logan, and when Mr. Ward asked me for evidence I said to him: "Damn the evidence, indict them first and find evidence afterwards." I will state that the Chicago *Tribune* article referred to stated that the telegram was submitted to Ward under Farwell's consideration, upon Farwell's statement that Ward would confirm it, and upon Ward's confirming and corroborating it it should be published. Upon its being submitted to Ward, however, he repudiated it *in toto*, and denied ever having had any conference or conversation with me upon which any such interpretation could be placed. To the reporter of the *Tribune* who came to me for a denial I simply said: "I have none to make to so absurd a charge. I make the statement because I see that a reporter of the New York *Graphic* and a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in this city has in substance repeated this charge in a new shape yesterday to the *Graphic*, and I presume also to the *Inter-Ocean*."

This was my answer then made to the Chief Magistrate of the land, and it is my answer to the charge to-day.

In further respone to questions of the committee, Mr. Wilson said the Secretary and myself were very early led to entertain grave apprehensions as to what the issue would be in the Belknap matter, for the reason that I learned from the President and from C. S. Bell himself that the President had recommended him to go to St. Louis. I learned from the President, from C. S. Bell and from the Attorney General that it was in contemplation to employ Bell to go to St. Louis and to report, not to Dyer, but directly to the Attorney General, and that the reason for his retention was that the President understood that Dyer and Henderson intended to implicate him in frauds, if possible. On December 18, 1875, I wrote to Dyer as follows:

"A Word of Caution."

"And now a word of caution. You have made a mistake in trusting C. S. Bell. He has been pretending to know that you have been endeavoring to implicate the President, and it is possible that he may return to St. Louis. If he does, put your best man on at once, and you will soon see where he trains. If he calls upon you, don't let on that you suspect; but don't trust him, and have him watched. Mind what I say. I know what I am writing about, and you must burn this on your honor."

I will state further that I made such representations to the Attorney General and to the President, when I learned that it was in contemplation to send this man Bell to St. Louis, as induced them to reconsider their proposed action, and he was not employed. It is a fact that the President was intensely in earnest in the Babcock matter in opposition to the views of the Secretary and myself. On the 5th of December he sent for me, and confronted me with the charge that it was reported that I was trying to have his brother, Orville Grant, and his son, Col. Fred. D. Grant, indicted for complicity in frauds, and in the course of the conversation he again asserted his earnest belief in Babcock's innocence, and his sense of the outrage that had been perpetrated on him by Henderson in refusing to send to the military court at Chicago the original evidence contained in the records of the civil tribunal at St. Louis.

The President's Personal Attitude to Wilson.

As illustrating the personal attitude of the President to myself, I may mention that Col. Grant told a reporter of the New York *Herald* in December that Babcock's indictment was the result of a conspiracy between a prominent treasury official, naming myself, and Carl Schurz. This I state because the reporter, Mr. Meeker, told me the same evening, as did also Mr. Nordhauff, and because I brought the attention of the President himself to it, and on the second day of January the attention of Col. Fred D. Grant.

To the celebrated circular letter on the 27th of January, 1876, I received this note:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1876,
"11:25 P. M.

"*My Dear Mr. Solicitor:*

"The President says to drop you a note and ask you to come over and see him.

"Very truly yours,
"LEVI P. LUCKEY.

"Hon. BLUFORD WILSON, Solicitor of the Treasury."

Before going further I will state that I had twice called upon the President of the United States before I could get an interview with him on the question of the charge made against me by Colonel Fred. Grant, and for that reason after that I did not call at the White House except when I was sent for.

The President's Dissatisfaction.

I went over to see the President promptly, and learned that he was dissatisfied with the course of the Secretary and myself with reference to the conduct of the prosecution at Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis. He objected specifically and earnestly to our permitting persons who pleaded guilty to be used as witnesses to convict others, in other words, to the testimony of accomplices. He called my attention to the case of Gauger Raddis, of Milwaukee, against whom a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, and said to me that there was quite too much of that thing going on, and read from a report to show that the *nol. pros.* had been entered for the purpose of using Raddis as State's evidence. He next said to me: "I understand Everest has returned. I suppose he has been promised immunity, too." I said to him: "Mr. President, so far as I know up to this date Roddis is the only instance in which a *nol. pros.* has been entered for the purpose of accepting the party as State's evidence. In answer to your question as to whether Everest is not to be prosecuted, I should say that I have specific information on that point from the District Attorney, and he tells me that no promise whatever has been made to him, and that none will be." He asked me what Everest would testify to. I told him it was said Everest would testify that he saw Joyce mail two letters containing five hundred dollars each, one addressed to Babcock. He asked me when Everest returned, I told him that he returned about the 12th of January, 1876. He asked me if I knew where he was. I told him I believed he was then with his uncle, somewhere in western Pennsylvania. He said to me: "Major, when I said 'let no guilty man escape,' I meant it, and not that nine men should escape and one be convicted." I said to him: "Pardon me, Mr. President, we are not in this battle, counting heads. We are trying to break up the unlawful conspiracies and combinations which we all know exist, and if possible to reach those who have inspired and organized them, and I know of no other way of doing this and obtaining proof of the conspiracy than by

Going Inside of the Ranks of the Conspirators,

and I give it to you as my judgment that the policy which has been adopted by the local counsel upon their independent judgment, and not under the instructions of either the Secretary or myself, will result in accomplishing this purpose, and that none other will." Secretary Chandler sat just back at the further end of the Cabinet room, and I said to the President: "Mr. President, I notice the presence of a member of the Cabinet. If you give me time to go into this matter, I think I could satisfy you that you are laboring under a misapprehension." "Oh," said he, "it is not worth while, I simply wanted to call your attention to the fact that in my judgment there is too much of this going on." I said to him, "That being so, I have nothing to do, Mr. President, but to bid you good morning;" and I did so. I went out deeply impressed with what the President said to me. I went to the Secretary of the Treasury, and told him what had taken place. I said to the Secretary that in my opinion it was of no vital importance that he should see the President on that day—that I had reason to believe, and did believe, that A. P. Tutton, then lately returned from Chicago, on the 20th of January, I believed had endeavored to create an impression in the mind of the President that we were giving away everything in the city of Chicago for the purpose of convicting Rehm and Hessing and Ward, and while the question as to the propriety of the policy was not important, it was important that he should see the President immediately, take with him his letters to Tutton, let me take my letters to Tutton, and his telegrams to Webster, and explain to the President the whole case. He reluctantly consented. We went, and the Secretary, with great particularity, stated to the President fully and fairly, reading from official documents, the situation of affairs at Chicago. The basis of what the Secretary had to say is covered by this telegram of mine to Webster, January 14, 1876:

Wilson to Webster.

"*Gen. J. D. Webster, Chicago, Ill.:*

"The following dispatch was sent by the Secretary to Tutton this morning. It ought to cover the ground. 'He (the Secretary) has implicit confidence in the local counsel and revenue officials. A. P. Tutton, Supervisor, &c.' As we have not desired any arrangements which indicted parties, so we decline to interfere with any that has been entered into by the United States District Attorney with the approval of his associates and the local revenue officers. Having confidence in their judgment and fidelity, we leave the transaction in their hands, not doubting that they will do what will best subserve the interest of the Government."

After the Secretary and myself concluded our statement and explanation of our position, the President expressed himself wholly satisfied therewith, and referred with great kindness to General Webster, and then ensued a very kind and friendly interview touching other matters between the secretary and President, which it is not proper for me go into further than to say that General Babcock's case was again alluded to, and the Everest testimony was stated to the President by the secretary.

Wilson to Bristow.

On the evening of that day I addressed to the Secretary the following letter:

"JANUARY 27, 1876.

"DEAR GENERAL: I called to bid you bon voyage, and to say that within less than an hour after our return from the White House Babcock came in a little while, and a good deal nervous, and asked me if I had any news. I replied that I ahd none except what I had given the President, to which he said: 'Yes, it is that about which I desire to ask you. What does Everest claim about the five hundred dollars, etc.,' showing that His Excellency had conveyed at once to Babcock every item of possible evidence which he had received from me. Babcock stayed quite a while, had a very prompt and emphatic denial to every story, and a theory to fit it. He asked me, on going away, to tell him if anything new turned up. This I positively refused, but I added that I could not deny when the President asked. He laughed, and said that would do just as well, and we see that it does. The point of all this is that the President questions me in Babcock's interest. What am I to do? Again, I have no objection on general principles to give Babcock a fair show if the testimony is really false, but now if it should turn out to be true, and what right has he more than any other accused party to hear the details of the case against him? B. W."

A Talk About the Babcock Case.

About the 29th of January the Attorney General called for me, and I went over. He said he wanted to talk with me about the Babcock case and the situation of affairs at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. I said "Certainly." He said: "What is it about that man Everest?" I told the Attorney General in substance what I had already reported to the President. He said to me that he had been a good deal troubled by a request which the President had made of him with reference to writing a circular letter to the United States District Attorneys, cautioning them against taking testimony of accomplices. He said he had told the President that he saw no other way to get at the bottom except by resorting to the testimony of accomplices, and that after two or three interviews with the President, the President being very earnest about it, had written a letter, which he wanted to read to me. He sent his clerk to bring it, and then for the first time he read to me

The Circular Letter.

He said: "You note, Wilson, that I don't go so far as the President wanted me to. I took a draft of that letter over to the President and read it to him, and he was not satisfied with it, and wanted me to say in specific terms that the testimony of no man who entered a plea of guilty should be used in any prosecution, but that parties should be given to understand that they should be brought to punishment." I said in reply to the Attorney General that the letter would be sure even in its present condition to be misunderstood, and I told him that in my judgment it was equivalent to saying to those who plead guilty "You must not do it. If you do, you simply render certain your condemnation, and you have nothing whatever to expect therefrom." The Attorney General said he hoped the letter would not be so understood, and he said: "You note that it is not intended for publication." I said if the District Attorneys did not misunderstand it, if it did not create that impression, and if it did not get out, I didn't think it would hurt anything. That was on the 29th. On the night of the 2d or 3d of February I read the Chicago *Times* of February 1st, and saw it contained the circular letter of the Attorney General in substance, with an introduction in which it was stated: "I now recollect that the President of the United States was dissatisfied with the policy which had been adopted, and that this letter indicated a charge with reference thereto." I took the paper at once and went over to Gen. Bristow, and read it to him. I said to him that in my judgment a profound crisis had arrived in the prosecution of thieves, that notwithstanding the assurance of the President's satisfaction with what had been decided on in our interview of the 6th of January, it was clear that he meant to bring about a conflict and a change of policy, and I told the Secretary that he must take immediate steps to have an understanding with the Attorney General and the President. He agreed with me. The steps that he took, he himself, and the Attorney General and the records must show. On the day after the interview with the Secretary of the Treasury I saw the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, Mr. Keenan, and he told me that he had received that letter from the hands of Emory Storrs, counsel of O. E. Babcock. I wish to say also, that Col. Dyer, of St. Louis, had a conference with the Attorney General, in which, according to Col. Dyer's statement, the Attorney General told him in substance precisely what he told me, that the circular letter was written at the suggestion, and instance of the President of the United States.

Removals Decided On.

It is enough for me to say of my knowledge that such was the result of the evidence and of the facts that I have here narrated, that the Secretary of the Treasury by the 15th of February had resolved that there was nothing left for him but to leave the Cabinet. The personal relations between himself and the President of the United States were almost wholly broken off. We learned from many sources that the President had determined to dismiss both the Secretary and myself at the close of the Babcock trial. One of these sources of my information was such, and so high, that it, taken with other facts, created in my mind absolute certainty. Here is the letter.

Webster to Wilson.

"CHICAGO, February 27, 1876.

"*My Dear Sir:* I am informed on good authority that General Hurlbut, M. C., who is now at home, is asserting very strongly that so soon as the Babcock trial is finished General Bristow will go out of the Cabinet. I am also told on good authority that a sensational dispatch in the *Inter-Ocean* of Monday week relative to a stormy session of the Cabinet, &c., and which the President so directly contradicted, was vouched for by Logan and Foster, of Ohio. I tell you this that you may know who your friends are. I see that, according to the papers, the Secretary had a long talk with the President a few days since. If entirely compatible with the proprieties, I should like very much to know how matters stood. The opinion that Babcock will be acquitted, or not convicted, seems to be gaining ground here very rapidly. Should he be clearly vindicated it would indeed be cause for great rejoicing. Please make my respectful regards to Gen. Bristow, and believe me faithfully yours.

"J. D. WEBSTER."

Wilson to the President.

On the 10th of February I addressed the following letter to the President.

"*My Dear Mr. President:* My attention has been called to an article in the *Inter-Ocean* which is said to have placed me in the attitude of having suborned perjury, and of being a deliberate conspirator against your own good name and that of your relatives. I have not seen the article in question but understand that I am also charged with having pursued Senator Logan and Mr. Farwell by the same methods. As to these two gentlemen, I am not called to make any explanation further than to say that I have no ill-will toward them personally. I hope, however, that if they have aided or abetted in any way the commission of fraud on the revenue at Chicago, they will be caught and punished. In reference to your relatives, I ask as a favor that you will read the enclosed copies of letters written to Colonel Matthews, Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Chicago. These copies have been in Judge Pierrepont's possession, as appears from his pencil endorsements thereon. I desire to add that every allegation in the article, so far as reported to me, is unqualifiedly false, whether it emanates from Mr. Fulton or from whatever source. Before making up your mind in relation to any statement which reflects upon me, I trust you will have the kindness to permit me to be heard. I have done no act since I have been in public office that I am afraid to own, and none, I am sure, which you will not endorse when you understand the circumstances and facts leading up to that action.

"With great respect, your friend,
"BLUFORD WILSON.

"P. S.—C. S. Bell was in this morning with a remarkable story concerning his connection with Babcock, Luckey and Avery."

Decapitation Demanded.

From another source I received this:

"We learn that His Excellency demands your head, and that it is soon to be brought in on a charger, and we learn that the blood of the Solicitor is simply to sharpen the appetite of the animals for the Solicitor's chief, the Secretary of the Treasury. Write me confidentially, and then I will mention some other things we hear in the far West.

"Your friend, truly,
"J. B. HENDERSON."

The papers were full of it, especially those papers that at that time seemed to have the ear of the authorities at the White House. Therefore I wrote to a friend: "It is quite certain that as soon as the trial is over B. and I will be kicked out, and a letter written by the President, with the view to destroy one or both of us. Now, is it better to wait for this or to prepare a letter of resignation?"

Such further advice and steps were taken as that both the Secretary and myself prepared our resignations, to be delivered to the President upon the close of the Babcock trial.

On the twenty-fourth day of February, the day the Babcock trial closed, I wrote to Gen. Webster this letter:

Wilson to Webster.

DEAR GEN.: Your kind favor of the 16th was duly received. Up to the last day or two there has been only too much foundation for the intimation of trouble between the President and Secretary. It has looked as though there was no power able to prevent a rupture, not so much because of what the principal parties have said or talked of each other, but owing to the industrious and persistent efforts of busy bodies and tale bearers to make trouble and mischief. It undoubtedly is true that Gen. Logan and others of the class of politicians of which he is a type have besieged the President with their clamors against Bristow and myself. In the last two days, however, something like a reaction has set in, owing to the efforts of the best men of the party and to representations made by leading Republicans of Maine and New Hampshire, that a quarrel here would be ruin to our cause in these States. These counter representations, coming from the best men of the party, have stayed, if they have not turned, the tide. The President from the first has insisted that he would do nothing rashly or hastily. It is as yet uncertain what the issue may be, though my faith is strong that the good sense of the President will carry him through the mazes of misrepresentation and abuse which seem to surround him and our fortunes. For myself I have every confidence in his purpose to do right, and having done only my duty, I am neither anxious nor disturbed about what will happen to me. Dexter has been here, and has had a long conference with the Secretary, and at the suggestion of the latter also called upon the Attorney General. I believe the situation is satisfactory as far as your cases are concerned, and I am not apprehensive that there will be any interference with the programme that was laid down by yourself and associates. Tell Mr. Dyer and Matthews to get their guns in position for heavy fighting, and open heavily on the enemy at the earliest moment. They cannot be too careful in their preparations, nor too vigilant in strengthening their cases. I hope they will make the conflict sharp and decisive, and that the chiefs of the ring will be brought to the punishment they so richly deserve. I have read your note to Gen. Bristow. He is always pleased to hear from you, and joins with me in kind regards.

(Signed) "BLUFORD WILSON."

This letter of mine was written on Friday, the 25th of February, the day on which Gen. Babcock was acquitted.

Babcock and "Black Friday."

On Sunday night, February 27th, statements were submitted to the President of the United States by which it appeared that Orville E. Babcock, Private Secretary of the President, had been engaged in the "Black Friday" gold transaction, that he and others lost in that transaction $40,000, that the money was lost to Jay Cooke & Co., that to make good his own losses and that of his associates Babcock made a trus deed of his property, creating Asa Bird Gardner, of West Point, subsequently the Judge Advocate of the military court of inquiry ordered at Chicago, his trustee. This statement was made to the President while Babcock was *en route* from St. Louis to Washington. It was, I believe, subsequently verified by competent evidence, satisfactory to the President. The result was that neither General Bristow nor myself went out of public service, and that the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury, in a man-

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

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CHOICE
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.
Have opened some handsome designs in
NEW DRESS GOODS!
PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.
ONE LOT OF
COLORED DRESS SILKS
At $1.25, extraordinary good value for he price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00.
We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cachemire Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.
Samples sent on application.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTON,
Cor. Market St. and 4th Avenue.

Orders for June
FOR THE
PATENTED
COAST
Range
CALIFORNIA
Flour
Having been nearly double those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants to secure the Flour when needed. Its quality commends it, hence the largely increased demand.
PEABODY,
HUGUS & CO.,
329 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
WILL FIND
EXTRA GOOD VALUE
For their money in all our departments.
In order to close out our stock of goods, which is one of the largest in either city, we have marked everything down to prices that are much below value, and are meeting with such immense success that satisfies us that the public are satisfied that the prices we have made on our goods are
RARE BARGAINS.
We call particular attention to the following goods, which must be closed during the present season:
BLACK HERNANIS
Black Grenadines,
Plain, Plaid and Striped
Summer Dress Goods,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
AT $1.00 AND $1.50.
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A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
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N. B.—We are still selling a very large quantity of our celebrated best quality Unlaundried Shirts at 90 cents each.

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SELL THEIR
FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.
Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles
The Best Quality of Ale and Porter
For sale to the trade in Casks or Bott

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A LIVE BUSINESS MAN to make money by selling Dry Goods and general Merchandise, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. Undersigned will rent or sell his store room, situated S. W. corner of Fifth and High streets. Address
J. B. WAY, Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa.
h98

DIVIDENDS.
INSURANCE.
OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 14, 1876.
☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) DOLLARS per share from the earnings of the past Six Months, free from taxes, and payable forthwith.
E. A. CURTIS, Secretary.
h58

BRIDGE.
☞ DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS of the EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 20th, 1876, at No. 406 Penn street, Pittsburgh.
CHRISTIAN SIEBERT.
JULY 5, 1876. h68-TTHS

ELECTIONS.
☞ ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The School Board of Baldwin township will meet at the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, on the Brownsville Road, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing 12 Teachers for the ensuing term. Term, 7 months. Salary, $40 per month. None but experienced teachers need apply.
By order of the Board,
N. HOGUE, Sec'y,
h75-TTHS Fair Haven P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.
INGHAM UNIVERSITY FOR LADIES, LE ROY, GENESSEE CO., N. Y.—Full College curriculum. Distinct School of Music, German and Conservatory methods employed. New Art College, arranged after the method of New York Academy of Design, under the direction of accomplished artists. Drawing and Painting from life. Location healthy, beautiful, and convenient. Terms moderate. Forty-second year opens September 14. For catalogues, address MRS. E. E. I. STAUNTON. h76-TTHS

Washington Female Seminary
The next term opens September 13. For terms, apply to
MISS N. SHERRARD, Principal,
Or Rev. JAS. I. BROWNSON, President Board of Trustees. h90-WS

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NEW FLORAL HALL,
GRAND ART DISPLAY,
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FULL PREMIUM LIST.
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BE CAREFUL AND BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
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The First Premium was Awarded to
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The Three Highest Premiums Over All Competitors
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Suits, Costumes and Ulsters.
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We have just opened new styles BLACK and COLORED DAMASSE and HAMBURG NET OVERDRESSES; FRENCH FOULARD SUITS AND COSTUMES; EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS, JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS; BLACK HERNANI SUITS; also, another invoice of those STYLISH SILK SUITS at from $33 to $50.
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FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
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WITH
CAPS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
Call and see samples.
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(LIMITED),
151 WOOD STREET.

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JOSEPH FAIRLEY.
WILLIAM FAIRLEY.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1876.

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
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PETROLEUM at Antwerp 36f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅞@111⅞.

IF our people wish for relief from discriminations, why do they not subscribe to the stock of the Nortwestern railroad?

IT is now reported that SITTING BULL has six thousand Indians with him, and that he has escaped to the mountains.

SENATOR CAPERTON, of West Virginia, whose death caused the adjournment of the Senate, was a member of the confederate Senate.

THE Ninth reserves held a reunion at Beaver, yesterday, and a it was grand occasion. These meetings of the boys in blue are usually delightful and interesting events.

THERE is already a cry of foul play against the judges at the Philadelphia Exposition. The manufacturer of the SCHUMAKER pianos declares that one judge is prejudiced. This merely opens the ball.

SHOULD the Roumanians be drawn into the contest, along with Servia, they would bring an available addition to the Servian forces. She has an army of 25,000 men massed on her frontier, and there is, apparently, a certainty of a battle with the Turkish forces.

SAM. CARY, in Ohio, has gravitated into a full blown communist, and recently inspired, by one of his inflammatory addresses, a number of workmen to go to the Mayor of Cincinnati, crying "bread or blood." SAMUEL is always in favor of moving things, but unfortunately not in the right direction.

THE attendance at the Centennial is reported to be much improved, but not large enough to give prospect or any material addition to the net amount of funds in the hands of the commissioners. It is very probable that as a financial venture, the exposition will prove a failure; but as a gathering and display of very excellent goods, it is a grand success. It is worthy a financial triumph, and it would gratify the country could it be secured.

THE New York *Herald* still lovingly inquires why Mr. TILDEN does not write that letter of acceptance. It has been suggested that he is busy in Albany cutting down taxes and things, and punishing the Canal Ring robbers. But when he gets to Long Branch, and hears what the wild waves say, he will suddenly be all right. We suggest that Congress will have adjourned about that time, and TILDEN will have no fears of that frisky body interfering with his statesmanlike utterances.

THE Eastern outlook does not become more cheering with the lapse of time. The Servians are importing Chassepot rifles, and are evidently preparing for the last great struggle. There are rumors that the real spirit in Russia will not submit to the invasion of Servia by the Turks, and that the knowledge that the Russians are likely to interfere holds the Turks in check. In the meantime the Sultan of Turkey is overcome by the troubles that has befallen him, and his brother is Regent, and likely soon to be Sultan. Such are the latest prospects.

THE allusion in Mr. WHEELER's letter to the School question, was in relation to the improvement of the condition of the South. While advocating forbearance toward the South he mentions that the true remedy for the evils existing there will be the dissemination of education. He remarks, "the fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana, in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion." This is an important phase of a question that must be met very soon. The condition of the South, and its improvement, demands the highest statesmanship that can be given. And he is the true friend of the Southern people, who proposes education as the solution of their troubles.

WE judge the New York *Times* will be called to account, for it publishes some racy correspondence, illustrative of the greatness of our friend, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, as a railroad lawyer. The narrative refers to what is known as the Harlem Extension Railroad, for the building of which the town of New Lebanon was bonded to one-fifth its taxable value. As showing how a great lawyer does such things, it may be stated that as the people would not vote the bonds, a law was passed allowing them to acknowledge the obligation, and by flaming promises of interest, indemnity, and the like, acknowledgments were obtained by the TILDENS in person. Of course, the bonds were sold, but the interest, indemnity, and the like, were never paid, and the gullible Lebanonites now pay heavy taxes annually on those very bonds. Worst of all, SAMUEL J. has the bonds, and annually pockets this interest. The question among the Lebanonites is, just how many votes they shall give their great railroad lawyer for the Presidency.

CARL SCHURZ stands before the country as a brilliant thinker, and a high and pure minded man, as regards political affairs. In his letter to the New York *Staats Zeitung* he has drawn the portraiture of the two political parties, as to their aims and purposes, with absolute and critical fidelity. TILDEN receives all the credit he deserves, as being a reformer in his purposes, while his party is credited with being against reform. The result will be, he thinks, the turning out of the good and bad from office, and the substituting of clamorous and hungry Democrats. In the vast number that will be thus substituted, it is simply impossible to secure honesty among all. He thinks very properly that Mr. HAYES will only seek to remove the worthless element, but will retain the good, and hence that we are far more likely to have reform under his Presidency than under that of TILDEN. The Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, too, will be more reliable for Reform, in the event of his succeeding to the office, than will HENDRICKS. His views are clear and pertinent, and are unassailable in their logic.

WE take the liberty, once again, to call the attention of the *Post* to the silliness of a line of policy to which it seems wedded. It is that of misrepresenting its political opponents, and of misstating the attitude of its cotemporaries, particularly where political capital is, as it thinks, to be made. We expressed our doubts as to the wisdom of passing the soldiers' bounty bill, at a time when the finances of the country are so heavily strained. To this, the *Post* replies as follows: "This is what all the Radical organs say. They are always howling through platforms and from the stump about remembering and rewarding the soldiers, but when it comes to something practical, they go back on their professions. This from the GAZETTE is a fair specimen of Radical hypocrisy toward the boys in blue." It so happens that the soldiers' bounty bill is not a partisan measure, nor did we refer to it in that light. It is simply a question of ability to meet the demand it will create. If we are not able at the present to pay this money, it is dishonest to attempt to do it. If the slur of the *Post* means anything, it is that we should favor the outlay of from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 in bounties. Does the *Post* favor this? If so, what of all its demands for economy? If not, why should we favor what it and ourselves both think to be improper at the present time? We try, in the discussion of non-partisan matters, to keep partisanship out of our minds, and think only of the well being of the entire country. And where we discuss partisan issues, we seek to tell the truth, as we understand it. We would not even insinuate an untruth, knowingly, against the Democratic party or its candidates. Yet the *Post* employs these insinuations, some of which are inexpressibly mean and contemptible, as its constant stock in trade. "*All* radical organs" do *not* say what we do on this soldiers' bounty bill. They simply do not say anything about it. The Republican party does not "howl" through its platforms at all, and does not go back on its promises. If the *Post* would see it, such extravagances weaken it, even as a party organ; and the Republican press of this city would prefer to see it strong, a foeman worthy their steel.

CLOSING THE BELKNAP CASE.

THE important closing incidents of the BELKNAP trial, aside from the decision of the Senate, yet to be made, were the speeches of CARPENTER and Manager LORD. It is quite generally conceded that Mr. CARPENTER's argument was more comprehensive and able than that of Judge BLACK, although the latter maintained his great reputation by the ability of his address. CARPENTER not only made a powerful and logical argument, but he was dignified in manner, and avoided the playful allusions which frequently characterize his less important addresses. This argument takes rank with the best and greatest ever made in the country, and will give fame to its author. Manager LORD, in closing for the prosecution, fell greatly below the expectations indulged in by his friends, as did Judge HOAR, in his speech on the same side. His many inaccuracies of statement occasioned frequent interruptions, but one grossly incorrect affirmation of his passed unchallenged. It was with reference to the change in the law relative to the appointment of post traderships. Mr. LORD affirmed that "the defendant in this action was the first to suggest this change of the law." He further affirms that the law "was changed by a bill which originated in this Senate, on the motion of a Senator who then and there stated that he acted at the request of the Secretary of War." This proves to be entirely erroneous as to fact. The post trader clause was inserted in the House Army Appropriation bill, and passed without any reference to the Secretary of War. It then went to the Senate, where Senators HENRY WILSON and THAYER advocated it. Senator THAYER stated in his advocacy of the bill that he had submitted the bill to the Secretary of War and officers of the army, and that they favored it. WILSON based his support on the fact that the bill would centralize authority and benefit the army. Thus the bill did not originate in the Senate, was not suggested by Secretary BELKNAP, and really was an old law, temporarily suspended, but then rehabilitated.

The feeling is prevalent that a case has not been made out, and it is rumored that attempts will be made to convict on political grounds. That is, pressure is brought to bear on Republican Senators to convict, to avoid the declaration that he was released because he was a Republican. We do not imagine that this will come to much. The Senate is sitting, in this case, as a judicial body, and politics have no more to do with the judgment to be rendered than in any case that comes before an ordinary jury. Political parties are never benefited by their representatives straining a point to punish some one for the benefit of the party. Indeed, to do this, is to assume questionable authority, and is far more likely to react injuriously than to benefit, in the long run. Clamor may blind the judgment of the American people for a time, but not permanently. Sooner or later the facts come to light, and our people believe more in justice and right, than in expediency. Whatever the evidence shows is right. If it convicts of the charges made, the verdict should be so recorded. If it does not convict, the record should so speak. *Right*, not expediency; justice, not vengeance, should rule the hour.

SILVER.

Two or three very imporant measures are before Congress, and, while they cannot be acted on this session, they will serve to awaken discussion as to the propriety of making legal tenders of silver dollars. THURLOW WEED, in an eastern journal, recalls the fact that when our national bonds were sold, silver was a legal tender, and he argues from this that to make it a legal tender again carries with it no dishonesty whatever. Indeed, the strange fact is, that silver was a legal tender till 1873, and the repeal of the law so constituting it was not largely known at the time. So to make silver a legal tender again, and to pay our bonds with it, is not a dishonest or dishonorable act, in itself, as the bonds, when bought, at a discount from their face, were payable in coin, which included silver as well as gold. Of the several propositions before Congress, one is that of Mr. KELLY, of this State, simply providing for the recoinage of silver, and making it a legal tender. Another bill, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, provides that coin notes shall be issued from the mint for all deposits of silver or gold. This is a modified form of the same idea as that of Mr. KELLY. There is evidently a very decided feeling favor of coining silver, and of making it a legal tender.

The objection to it arises from the depreciation of silver, as a marketable commodity. But this was caused, in part by the demonetizing of silver in 1873, and the inference is, that to monetize it again, will be to appreciate its value. Another method of adapting the dollar to the market value of silver, is to increase the amount in the trade dollar. The silver dollar has thus been changed once. In 1792 the silver dollar was made the unit of Federal money, and was to weigh 416 grains, of 894-100 fineness, the smaller coins all in proportion. This remained unchanged until 1837, when the French standard of fineness, 900-1000, was adopted for all the gold and silver coins; the weight of the silver dollar was then changed to 412½ grains, and the lesser silver coins in proportion. In 1853, gold and silver being then both legal-tenders for any amount, the relations of the two metals stood about 15 1-2 to 1, and our silver coin was in the proportion of 16 to 1, and was worth more as bullion for export than it was for coin. Congress then, by act February 21, 1853, fixed the weight of silver half-dollar, reducing it 206¼ grains to 192 grains, and the smaller coins in proportion. The mint ceased coining for individuals, and the profit on the coinage was received by the Government. It then made this fractional silver coin a legal-tender only to the amount of $5. The silver dollar was, at the value of silver at that time, worth as bullion over 7 per cent. more than two half-dollars. But, the coinage of the dollar, for obvious reasons, ceased.

Thus for over eighty years, the silver dollar weighed 412½ grains, which was a legal tender for all amounts. There was no special reason for demonetizing it in 1873, but as soon as it was done the piece of silver began to decline, because its use it one form was gone. Since then Germany has practically demonetized it, and this caused a still further decline. It naturally follows that if brought into larger use, the price will appreciate once more. Already the President has signed the bill directing the coinage of $50,000,000, for current purposes, and it is believed the country will absorb $30,000,000 in silver besides. This alone would exert an appreciable effect on the market value of silver. Of course we do not seek to pay our bonds in any form that would have about it the slightest structure of dishonor or dishonesty.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE "old original striped back" potato bug has made its appearance in Greene county.

THE safe in Olmes & Suik's meat market, Altoona, was broken open by burglars Wednesday evening and over $200 and some valuable papers stolen.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* says that the wheat, rye and oats crop is heavier in that county this year than was ever known before, and that it has all been safely gathered.

SAWYERS at work on the farm of Henry Jacobs, Esq., a few miles south of Waynesburg, last week, found in the heart of a large log, cut from a tree supposed to be fifty years old, a live ant an inch and a half long, the wood all around it, excepting the little domicile of two or three inches in length, and a little larger than its body in circumference, in which it lived, moved and had its being, being perfectly sound, with no trace of ingress or outgress.

A WAYNE county farmer undertook to start a span of balky horses hitched to a load of hay by kindling a fire under them. When the heat became too intense for endurance the horses moved forward just far enough to escape the fire and then stopped, leaving the load in the position they had occupied when the fire was kindled. Result: A load of hay entirely consumed, the wood work of the wagon destroyed, harness ruined, and horses somewhat scorched, but just as mulish as ever.

A CENTENNIAL flag-pole was erected at Punxsutawney, on the first inst., that is supposed to out-top anything in the State. The *Mahoning Valley Spirit*, published in that town, interprets it as follows: The first piece of the pole is 100 feet high, representing the first one hundred years of the Republic; the next piece is 76 feet high, representing the year in which Independence was declared, and the top piece is 19 feet, representing the nineteenth century. The flag which floats at the top is 24 by 38 feet.

ON THE BEACH AT NEWPORT.

An Engagement off and the Reason Therefore.

A Newport letter in the New York *Express* has the following little story: The Spouting Rock is only a short distance from the hotels or cottages—in fact, any part of the town—and being a great curiosity, is a favorite promenade, especially for lovers. Seated in a snug corner, a little beyond, the other evening, I had, free from intrusion, enjoyed a quiet smoke, and, impressed with the beauties of the moonlight on the waters, still we lingered, yet noticed, without unusual thought, a couple—a maiden fair, with a male companion, young and well-appearing—draw near and occupy seats on the rocks very near. I did suppose I was noticed by them until she, rising and walking in front of him, called my attention by saying, "Well, James, my dear, you know my proposition; and what is your reply? Pa told me if you did not do it all must soon have an end, for I must not lose my chances this season. I am really sorry, but I cannot help it. You know Pa says if you will settle upon me a small sum, so as to insure me of being well provided for, we shall soon be married, if you desire, and for the present, if you can do no more, $75,000 will be sufficient. Can you you not do it, James? Say yes, please, for Pa says no, unless you can." "I might, my darling," was the reply, "if I had time, but to do it now is impossible, utterly, impossible; I will try, but will you wait for me?" "James, Pa wished me to bring your answer to-night, and told me if it were so. I must consider all our relations henceforth at an end, and I can do no better. I love you, but I can't help it," sobbed she who was now in tears, and, rising, James put his arm around her waist and supported her towards the beach and homeward. She hails from New York, but James is a Western boy, of excellent character and business reputation, though not yet a millionaire, but in easy circumstances. They have been engaged several months, and as a result of this brief interview I overheard it is whispered in society that such an engagement is at an end. We thought it would be so.

MISS BENNETT'S TIMIDITY.

The Reason Why She Seeks Seclusion.

During the past fortnight the retirement of Miss Jeanette Bennett has been closely discussed with a view of learning whether it could be explained by any special disappointment. There is, however, not the slightest probability of this character. The fact is that of the two children of the once famous editor, the son bears a strong resemblance to his mother, and the daughter is very much like her father. I do not refer so much to the features as to the character. It is evident that the dashing, sporting, driving, yachting proprietor of the *Herald* shows little likeness to his father, who never drove a horse, and never was on a yacht, and had no care for those active sports in which his son delights.

The Senior Bennett was a very peculiar man, and was little understood outside of his own editorial rooms. Notwithstanding the boldness of his columns, he was very timid, and was constitutionally shy of the public. He never attended any festal occasion, and never made a speech, even in reply to a toast, for he avoided all such occasions. As an editor, he kept himself in his little office. His only place of public resort was the theatre. In later years he abandoned this habit, and became a very close recluse. This was a natural tendency which his daughter has inherited. Were she forced by circumstances to battle with the world, as her father did, there can be no doubt of her success, but being left to pursue her own inclinations, she indulges her natural love of retirement. Young Bennett, however inherits from his mother a love of society.

American Officers not Paid Enough.

The prominent men in American politics are usually poor men, and to make poor men Secretaries of State, place them in the most expensive capital in the world, and pay them less than £2,000 a year, is to offer them every temptation to illicit gain. Yet this is what is done in the United States, and the President, as President, has no power to alter the system. He can instigate his own party to vote an increase of salaries, or he can even recommend such increase by message, but if he does he will be overwhelmed with obloquy. The regular American, yeoman, who does not pay his clergyman decently—we speak of the rural districts—and thinks his doctor well off with $1,200 a year, can not understand what a Secretary of State wants with twenty times as much. He feels as the English country gentleman felt in 1688—that he is taxed that a placeman may be fat, and to the extent of his capacity he resents any increase in his servant's wages. If they steal, he thinks they do not steal from him.—*London Spectator.*

The Festive Morning Insect.

These fine summer mornings, just as a man is trying to get another forty winks of sleep before breakfast, affords unusual facilities for studying the habits and disposition of the common fly. The sagacity of the insect is marvelous. They never fail to find the tenderest spots on a man's face, and when found, they hold battalion drill right there, close up in column of companies, then deploy in line of battle, advance skrimishers, and throw up rifle pits, keeping up music. After this has gone on for a half hour or so, a man thinks he might as well get up and help take care of the baby.

A CABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Ten Years' Progress—Girdling the Earth.

Thursday, July 27th, was the tenth anniversary of the laying of the Atlantic cable of 1866, when, for the first time, regular telegraphic communication was established between the United States and the European continent. The cable was landed at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, July 27th, 1866, but the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence being broken, the news was not received in New York until the 29th. The first announcement was brief:

"HEART'S CONTENT, July 17.—We arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. All well. Thank God, the cable is laid and is in perfect working order.

"CYRUS W. FIELD."

A retrospect of ten years shows marvelous progress. It will be remembered that in the Autumn of 1858 occurred the grand demonstration in New York when the first cable was supposed to have proved a success. The procession in which Lord Napier joined, with officers from the English cable fleet, crowded Broadway from the Battery to Crystal Palace; and the London *Times*, referring to the achievement, said: "More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature, or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected." But the triumph was short, for after working indifferently about three weeks, the Atlantic cable of 1858 gave its last throb to remain silent in its ocean grave.

Orations, banquets, medals, seemed to have been sadly misplaced and for a time the reaction from supreme exultation to profound disgust and disappointment was almost overwhelming. At last five years passed away; a new company was organized, strongly reinforced. The *Great Eastern* succeeded the less fortunate *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*. The cable was a vast improvement on the first, being two and a half times as strong, and having a central copper wire (the "nerve" along which the lightning was to run), nearly three times larger than before.

The complete success which attended this effort is already spoken of above. The same afternoon that the shore end was landed, Captain Anderson, of the "Great Eastern," and all the officers of the fleet went ashore in a body to the little church in Heart's Content, joined in a service of thanksgiving, and heard a sermon on the text, "There shall be no more sea." A few weeks later the cable of 1865 was recovered, the shore end landed in Trinity Bay, and September 7th both were in successful operation. At the present date we have six trans-Atlantic cables laid down, of which five are in operation, the cable of 1865 having broken nearly two years ago. In attempting to recover this latter £75,000 have already been expended, but we learn that efforts will be renewed the present year. All the Atlantic cables, excepting the Direct Company's, belong to the Anglo-American (the French cable to Brest having been consolidated since the year 1873), and together represent a capital of £7,000,000, while the Direct Company have in addition a capital of £1,000,000. As to the pecuniary rewards of those who have been foremost in cable enterprise, it does not appear that they are excessive, the dividends of the Anglo-American Company having averaged five per cent. per annum since the combination in 1873. The Direct Company's has as yet paid no dividend. The public have found a chief reason for satisfaction in the steady reduction of the tariff from the original enormous charge £20 for a single dispatch of twenty words or less, to the comparatively moderate rate of three shillings per word, be the message long or short.

By successive steps, the ocean telegraph has been developed into enormous proportions, until at last, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and Polynesia, including the Sandwich Islands, the whole civilized world is in close telegraphic connection, and practically, so far as the interchange of intelligence is concerned, there is "no more sea." Prior to 1858, when the first Atlantic cable was submerged, the longest ocean line extant was one running from Alexandria in Egypt to Tripoli and Benghazi, on the coast of Africa. Since then, to bring all sections of the globe into a single brotherhood of nations, seems to have been a leading object with capitalists, so that at the present date there are invested in various cables a sum considerably in excess of $100,000,000, principally controlled by sixteen corporations. In searching out the names of those to whom this enlightened age is indebted for past achievements, it is only fair to say that in the United States, at least that of our own citizen, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, stands pre-eminent. The next forward move must be to span the Pacific, by stretching a cable line from San Francisco to Yokohama via the Sandwich Islands. This project is estimated to require $15,000,000, exclusive of branch connections. At no distant day this object will be consummated.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

A Grave State Conference.

The story of the meeting of the Emperors is one which cannot be read without a strong feeling of commiseration for both those august gentlemen. It is amusing, but at the same time it is pitiful to observe their little attentions to each other—their little caresses and condolences. At a certain hour of a certain morning the Austrian Emperor appears at a railway station dressed as a Russian soldier. Immediately afterward the Russian Emperor comes in dressed as an Austrian soldier. They greet each other with effusion, embracing repeatedly. Then the Czar goes up to Count Andrassy and shakes hands with him cordially, while the Austrian Emperor does the same with Prince Gortschakoff. And then the two unfortunate imperial gentlemen talk privately in one carriage, while their ministers (for whom our pity would be thrown away,) put their heads together in another carriage. An hour afterward the great men part, after a most cordial farewell, and though we have no one to tell us whether the gloom of the Russian face lightened or darkened, we are told that the Austrian Emperor seemed more cheerful. Let us hope his melancholy, peace-loving, overworn brother went away more cheerful, too.

Martha Washington's Toilet Articles.

In an old country house in New Jersey, not far from Philadelphia, owned by a family who claim a remote relationship to Martha Washington, the writer recently found among other relics of the past, most carefully hoarded, a memorandum of some toilet articles which George Washington sent to London for in 1759, the first year of his marriage. The following is an exact copy of his memorandum, which is curiously quaint:

1 cap, handkerchief and tucker; 2 fine lawn aprons; 2 double handkerchiefs; 2 pairs of white silk hose; 6 pairs of fine cotton hose; 4 pairs of thread hose; 1 pair of black satin hose of the smallest fives; 1 pair of white satin shoes; 1 pair of calimanco shoes; 1 fashionable hat or bonnet; 6 pairs of kid gloves; 6 pairs of mits; 6 breast knot; 1 dozen silk stay-laces; 1 black mask; 1 dozen fashionable cambric handkerchiefs; 2 pairs neat small scissors; 1 pound of sewing silk; 1 box of real minikin pins and hair-pins; 4 pieces of tape; 6 pounds of perfumed powder; 1 piece narrow white satin ribbon; 1 tuckered petticoat of a fashionable color; 1 silver tabby petticoat; two handsome breast flowers; 9 pounds of sugar candy.

So Martha used perfumed powder, breast knots, silken hose and satin shoes, like any modern lady who makes the slightest pretensions to fine dressing.

How the Ladies Deal with California Fleas.

For the first few days after I landed in Santa Barbara, I was surprised to see ladies with whom I was conversing excuse themselves every few moments to rush into an adjoining room. I was all the time suffering agonies from the bites of myriads of fleas; but I supposed the usages of polite society made it necessary for me to present a smiling front to my callers—in other words to grin and bear it until I should be alone. But I soon learned that it was the custom in this strange town, immediately upon the first warning bite, to retire pell-mell from the eye of the world, and, even in the midst of a sentence, dispose of the flea before finishing conversation.

It is astonishing what practice will enable one to do in the way of flea killing. I flatter myself I am now an adept in the science.—*Springfield Republican.*

What he Said to the Bar-keeper.

He ran his rubicund nose into the door of the saloon, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, and remarked:

"The campane cummitty hasn't bin aroun' to raise fur the boys, jist yit, I reckon?"

"Not yet!" answered the keeper.

"I 'spose old Sam Tilden hasn't knocked in the head o' that ar' barrel o' scads—yit!"

"Hardly!" was the reply.

"Yas; well ye mought gimme a return check, er a kind o' cuepond, ye know, ter show that I've bin 'round ter stand by the nommynashuns!"

"O, bite it off right there!" yelled the mixologist.

"All right, then; ta-ta! But I warn ye that henceforurd I'm fa'r prey fur the inemy!" and he slid out into the streets again.

MASKED ROBBERS AT WORK.

How a Gang of Ten Operated at a Rural Residence.

A most daring burglary was perpetrated early Thursday morning at the residence of S. B. McCoy, of Waterford, a stove manufacturer of Albany. The burglars—ten in number—approached the residence from the rear, coming in a row boat up the Hudson river, which passes the yard. They effected an entrance to the house through a kitchen window. After gaining access they first entered the room occupied by Miss Daisy McCoy, in which slept a large watch dog. They threatened to shoot her if she refused to silence the dog. The lady, becoming frightened in seeing such a band of men, all masked and armed, fainted. They ransacked the room and found a gold locket. They then entered the room of Mrs. McCoy, who, becoming aware of their presence, took a dress and covered over a silver basket containing a number of family relics. The robbers entered the room, but failed to find any valuables. They then proceeded to Mr. McCoy's apartments. He was aroused from his slumber by a blow from the ringleader, and discovered that his room was filled with men armed with revolvers, which were directed towards him. They interrogated him as to the whereabouts of his money and valuables. After hesitating somewhat, he said: "Boys, I have enough shot in the house for you all, but you have the advantage of me. Lower that revolver from my head, and take what you want." They found $75 in currency in the pockets of his pantaloons. They asked for his gold watch and chain, which he was compelled to produce. One asked him where "Ed's" room was, as if acquainted with the family.

They then marched him to "Ed's" apartment. Arriving they demanded of the occupant his watch and money, which he refused to give. Mr. McCoy, his uncle, told him it was useless to show fight. Finally he submitted to the request of the trespassers, and handed over his gold watch and chain and twenty dollars in money. Leaving men to guard their prisoners, they proceeded to the servant's apartment. Finding her asleep, they made her aware of their presence by a slight thump from the butt of a pistol, and asked her to inform them where the silverware was kept, saying that in case of refusal they would kill her. She replied that all the silver was on the sideboard down stairs. Two went to the dining-room, took a tablecloth and placed all the ware they could find in it, and carried it off. In the room of the domestic they found a lot of her jewelry and a five dollar note, which they added to the spoils. The silverware, being all they could steal, completed their raid. They then proceeded to the room where Mr. McCoy was confined and made him swear that he would not alarm the people of Waterford until after nine o'clock in the morning. It being a somewhat compulsory proposition, he consented. In case of his refusal they threatened to burn down his barns and residence, and maltreat the occupants.

They departed, saying they disliked to trouble him; but being workmen out of employment they needed money. Mr. McCoy, in accordance with his promise, did not inform the police of the village until nine o'clock. Being asked why he delayed in alarming the neighborhood, he said he always kept his promises. Two masks were found near the banks of the river last night. They were made of black cambric and attached to the head with common strings. The total amount of property taken away will be nearly one thousand dollars.—*Albany Argus.*

How to Restore Flowers.

Flowers gathered in the woods often appear hopelessly wilted by the time home is reached, but re-cut the stalks and plunge them into water as hot as the hand can bear for a few minutes, then place them under a glass shade, or, for want of something better, a sheet of fine tissue paper, and they will recover so that they may easily be pressed on the following day.

—We are a keen sighted nation. Young America sees "how the land lays" in the twinkling of an eye. Since the massacre of Little Horn, about two thousand beggar boys have made their appearance in New York, each of whom tells the same painful legend: "My fatyher got kilt under Custer."

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A Pamphlet interesting to every one. Price Fifteen cents. At the booksellers. g39

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers, 140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. g72-TTHS-668

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully, J. P. SMITH, SON & CO., 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shadines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

GRAY'S PAINT ROOF
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
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Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

Emerson's Chorus Book. $1.25 or $12 per dozen, by L. O. Emerson, is a work of rare merit, designed for Musical Societies, Conventions, etc. The choruses are all first-class. Half are Sacred and half Secular.

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Mack's Analytical Dollar Method for VIOLIN, is a practical, attractive method.

Good News. 35 cents. Sabbath School Song Book, by R. M. McIntosh, will be received with a shout by Sabbath School children and their teachers. Decidedly good.

Gems of Strauss. $2.50 boards, or $3 cloth, is a book of splendid music that can never grow old, and is just the thing to take to watering places.

Any book sent, post-free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lea & Walker, Phila.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, CHOICE ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.
At 5c, a great bargain in wide Black Hernanis.

Grenadines.
At 6¼c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.

New Plaids.
At 8, 8⅓, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18¾, 20 and 22c and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Debeges, all shades, a bargain.

Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Debeges.
At 37½c, Spun Silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.

New Silks.
At 75c, special bargains in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1.
At $1 to $2.50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.

New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plaid and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.

White Goods.
Extra good bargains in a full and choice line of White Goods. White Piques from 11c upward. Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Cambrics, Tarlataines, &c., from 12½c upward, all one-third less than usual prices.

Made-up Suits.
Special good bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Suits. At $2, Ladies' White Suits, Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits for Ladies and Misses, at special low prices.

Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and light weight Merino Underwear, and a great variety of styles in Muslin Underwear of best make and materials, very low prices.

Waists, &c.
Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Toilet Sacques, Night-dresses and Embroidered Toilet Dresses, very low.

New Shawls.
New Fancy Striped and Plain Shawls of all grades and qualities, choice assortment, at very lowest prices.

New Clothing.
At less than usual prices, a full and complete stock of seasonable Clothing of all kinds, for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

Boots and Shoes.
The best possible value in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Gents, Youths, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, all grades and sizes.

Domestic Goods.
Our Domestic Goods Department is always attractive. New fresh stock at all times, and always the lowest prices.

Sheetings.
At 4⅛, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼, 7c and 8⅓c, fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.

Muslins.
At 10 and 12½c, best and oldest makes of Bleached Shirting Muslins, much better value than usual.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.

Towelings.
Extra good bargains in all-Linen Towels and Towelings. Loom Linens and Table Damasks, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams.

Bed Quilts.
Special good bargains in White Bed Quilts at from 25c to $1 each less than former and usual prices.

Table Covers.
At $1, extra large Wool Embossed Table Covers, worth $1.50.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings and Upholstery Goods of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Traveling Trunks.
Much lower prices than usual for Ladies' and and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles, from $1.25 each upward.

New Parasols.
At reduced prices, a few Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Plain and Twilled Silk, in a choice variety of handles, much less than former prices.

Straw Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats from 5c upward. Pamela Bonnets at 12½c and Misses' Leghorn Hats from 12½c up.

Edgings, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful variety of designs from 5c to 75c, fully one-third to one-half less than value.
Special bargains in Ladies' all-Linen Handkerchiefs from 5c upward.

Embroideries.
Linen Embroideries and Insertings at very low prices.
New Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, new Flowers, Feathers, Tips and Wings, new Ribbons, all shades and widths.

Dress Shirts.
We still invite the attention of our patrons to the extra good value offered in Gents' Dress Shirts. At 75c, full and well made unlaundried Shirt, 3-ply Linen Front and Cuffs, sold usually at 90c and $1.

For One Dollar.
At $1, Unlaundried Shirts, made of and guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply Linen Cuffs and Fronts, an extra good bargain.

The "Progress."
At $1, the "Progress" Shirt, two in one, worth $2.50; all should see this novelty.

New Goods Arriving Daily and Extra Good Bargains in Every Department.

BARGAINS!!
TUESDAY, JULY 25th.
B. AND B.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
Yard wide fine Brown Muslin, 6¼c. Yard wide fine Brown Muslin 7c. Yard wide fine Brown Muslin 8⅓c. Yard wide Bleached Muslin 8⅓c, soft finish, a good bargain. Brown and Bleached Sheeting Pillow Case Cottons. New Table Linens, Bleached and Half Bleached, Turkey Red, &c. Towels and Towelings at low prices. New Prints, dark work. New Foulard Chintzes in Navy Blue, Browns and Blacks; just opened, styles very choice.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Plaid Dress Goods 6¼, 8⅓, 10, 12½c and up, about one-half the price of same goods a few days ago. Linens for Dusters and Suits, 36-inch wide, 22½, 25, 28 and 31c, former price 25, 31 and 37½c; these are prices well worthy an examination.

Black Silks! Black Silks!
We will offer some special bargains in Silks for the next ten days, having made some recent large purchases at exceedingly low prices. Gros Grain Silk $1, $1.20, $1.25, $1.50 and up. Also, a full line of our celebrated "Hand-Loom" Silk, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, and up to $4. Also, new Colored Silks in the new fall shades, purchased by one of the firm now in the Eastern markets.

BLACK CASHMERES!
Would call particular attention to the celebrated Black Cashmere de Ecosse, new importation, at 75, 85, 90, 95c and $1. New Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, &c. Silk Warp Henriettas and Cashmeres. A careful examination of quality and prices earnestly solicited.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
N. B.—New Hamburg Edgings at 5c per yard and up, very handsome styles.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

JOSEPH McNAUGHER......SAM'L McNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands.
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk Scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Debege and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Werley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine Lisle and Silk Stockings, choice styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades—2 and 3 button.
Fans—Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.
Open and shut Japanese Fans from 5c up.
Jet Jewelry closing out at less than half price.
Portmonaies, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hand Mirrors, &c.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

RETAIL STORES

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
h3- NEW YORK.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STREET.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.
To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor
MAY STAND EQUAL.
At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. Carlisle's,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.

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SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET.
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

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WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
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PITTSBURGH
ODORLESS
Excavating Comp'y,
LIMITED.

PITTSBURGH

Cesspools Cleaned Without Offensive Smell.
Orders can be left at 221 Liberty street, or 168 First avenue.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.
6 cars Wheat.
1 car Corn Meal.
1 car Ground Corn and Oats.
25 bbls choice White Beans.
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap.
1,000 Cotton Seamless 2 bushel sacks.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
March 17, 1876.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH.
In order to reduce stock and make room for new importations, will sell for
THIRTY DAYS,
At the following
LOW PRICES.
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, $4.00.
Best Stone China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, $15.00.
Best Stone China Chamber Sets, $3.75.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8,00.
Best China Dinner Sets, $30.00.
Decorated Dinner Sets, very low.
Vase and Mantle Ornaments.
Silver and Britannia Ware.
All Reduced!
100 WOOD ST.
GEO. H. GARBER.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

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ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. e19

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SPRING OSCILLATOR.
Jas. Loughridge,
Buy direct from the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 171 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express. Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Mottett's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,
In Germania Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, July 29, 1876.

The almost complete sameness of banking matters from day to day, leaves little to be said different from what we have already uttered. The banks are well supplied with funds, which they are reasonably cautious in loaning, but good commercial paper is gladly, and even greedily taken. Business looks brighter and more hopeful, and the impression is gaining that the worst is past, and that better days are yet to come. Many of our mills are running at a small profit, but not large enough to warrant them in pushing things.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Stock sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

Fourth National Bank,	$101 00
Merchants National Bank,	86 00
Monongahala Navigation Co.,	52 25
Columbia Oil Company,	8 12½

—It is said by an intelligent commercial journal that "imports decrease more steadily than exports increase, so that the former can be much better calculated than the latter in forecasting the future of the gold premium, because exports are made up almost exclusively of raw products, the abundance or scarcity of which depends to a very large extent upon crop conditions, that may vary with every season." This has long been the accepted commercial and economical philosophy, but it has ceased to be true in the United States to such an extent that its repetition is only a proof of how desperately old errors are adhered to. Lard is not a crop liable to failure, nor is leather, nor petroleum, nor are hides, iron, cotton fabrics, steam engines, car wheels, locomotives, rails, pork, beef, and a great variety of products we now export. The immense extent of the Republic, its variety of soils, climate and conditions of life generally combine to prevent a short crop in one section telling much upon the general result. The grasshoppers did not affect the wheat crop available for export. The potato bug failed to render potatoes scarce. The Indian wars have not affected the cattle trade. And if any crop were too short to admit of export the Republic furnishes an immense variety of other surplus products for export. If we ship less cotton or wheat, we may ship more oats, corn, butter, cheese, canned vegetables and fruits. Mercantile activity and ingenuity soon remedy all these troubles.

At the same time the exports of 1875 are larger than any year prior to 1872. A leading cause of the decline in exports is the falling off in the exportation of iron, barely two-thirds of the former years' exports of British iron and steel now being sent abroad. This has caused a great decline in the price of iron and heavy losses to the British iron masters, from whom most of the complaints emanate. At the same time there has been a decided increase in the British exports of cotton manufactures, a fact of importance for us, as it shows the ability of England to still take, as formerly, the greater part of the American cotton crop. England is also taking large amounts of our breadstuffs, although not so much during last year as during the previous year. This year's English breadstuffs importation, however, will show an increase.

—Our Government bonds and other American first-class securities have risen in value at home so much more than in Europe that it has been profitable to import them, and the exchange demanding payment for the bonds thus sent home has required either the export of gold or merchandise, which will account for the fact that we have shipped both so largely while the balance of trade was in our favor. These operations, however, are complicated and fluctuating and irregular. Sometimes it is found necessary to export bonds and at other times to import them, and the case is the same with gold. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the export of gold was less than the previous year, but still the drain carried off about all the surplus product of our mines. The return of bonds from Europe was the medium used to accomplish this. In England the discredit thrown on American securities in consequence of the suspensions and defaults is without sense or discrimination, while at home all first class bonds are in increasing value. It is, therefore, improbable that there will be much change in the situation. It is a waste of time to argue with foreign investors on the subject, and if they gradually send back their bonds for sale, the amount of American capital now unemployed is sufficient to take them all. Things have now reached such a point that unless the foreign import trade shall undergo some sudden and very remarkable recuperation, the return of the foreign debt must go on increasing, and the export of gold gradually cease.

—Utilizing silver as money is fast becoming one of the leading thoughts both in this country and in Great Britain, and it will not be allowed to rest until that has been accomplished. Some of the most widely acknowledged financial authorities are gradually coming around to the confession that there is no salvation for Great Britain commercially but in the general monetization of silver. In this country the demand for the restoration of the Federal silver dollar as the American monetary unit, the same as it was for eighty years up to 1873, is becoming more and more general, and will eventually be accomplished. Temporarily this reform has been defeated in Congress, by the bondholding and capitalist influence, but every few days the effort is revived in some shape and it will in the end prove successful, for it is what the people want.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—A fact worthy of more than a mere passing note, says the Baltimore *American*, is the extraordinary growth of the business of shipping sole leather abroad within the past few years. Scarcely a steamer of the German line now leaves the port of Baltimore that she does not bear as a portion of her freight shipments of that article, and several of the most prominent dealers are more or less extensively engaged in the trade. It is regularly shipped to Liverpool and other English ports, to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Berlin, Hamburg, Paris and Antwerp. Attention appears to have been first particularly attracted to it at the Vienna Exposition, where the exhibits of sole leather were specially noticed, and a Baltimore firm received a medal for the best sample of "oak-tanned." Since, the trade has increased from in value less than a million dollars to nearly ten times that sum.

—Whilst there has been as much complaint in England of depression in business as in the United States, the British trade returns do not show a serious falling off in the aggregate imports and exports of that country. British capitalists have no doubt met with severe losses since 1873, and have made but little money, but the masses do not appear, notwithstanding the complaint, to have yet suffered to any great extent. The National revenue has steadily maintained its totals, and the railways show as large traffic receipts. In imports, 1875 shows the largest aggregate of any year on record, $1,870,000,000, a total nearly twenty millions larger than 1874 and fourteen millions larger than 1873.

—Business at the Chicago banks has not been so dull for several years, and they all complain that they are not making anything. Rates of interest remain nominally unchanged, but the demand for loans from any class of borrowers that can give satisfactory collaterals or make satisfactory paper is very small.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Andrew Fife et ux. to Caroline Bruce, April 20, 1874; 1½ acres and 20 perches in Elizabeth township.......$325
Jacob Doolittle et ux. to Geo. W. Boyd, November 12, 1870; lot on Main street, Robinson township.......$4,200
Robert Bell to J. D. Schooley, July 14, 1872; three lots on Plank Road, Braddocks borough....$1,100
Alois Bucker et ux. to Jacob Brucker, March 25, 1876; lot on Eighteenth street, Ninth ward, city.......$2,400
Improvement Building and Loan Association to Wm. Spieth, April 27, 1876; lot on Coal Hill road, Twenty-seventh ward, city.......$460
Wm. Gilbert to John Drew, July 27, 1876; lot on Jenny Lind street, McKeesport.......$500
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Ehrler, July 15, 1876; interest of Chas. Graus in lot on Josephine street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.......$23
Samuel Chadwick et ux. to W. B. Kerr, May 13, 1876; lot on Main street, Wilkinsburg.......$1,400
Andrew Ackley et ux. to John Taggart, Jr.; lot in Second ward, Allegheny.......$2,500

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111⅜	5-20's 1868-coupons	121⅝
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	120⅜	10-40's	118⅝
" 1865	115⅞	Currency 6's	125⅝
" 1865 new	117⅝	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119⅜	10-40's coupons	118⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	12½
Erie	13⅜	Union Pacific	58
I. C.	92	Toledo & Wabash	2⅛
C. C. & I. C.	3⅛	Harlem	137½
St. Paul	37⅛	Adams Express	110½
Do. Pref.	68⅛	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern.	53⅛	U. S. Express	73½
Do. Central	42	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	40⅛	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref.	62	Fort Wayne	102⅞
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Cleve. & Pitts	95¼	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	23⅛	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	70		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	52⅛	Cen. Trans. (S)	46⅝
Reading (S)	44⅛	Empire do. (A)	50½
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	140	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	101
Oil Creek (A)	10½	P. C. & St. L 7's (B)	87½
Lehigh Valley (S)	56⅛	N. Pacific bonds (A)	—

NEW YORK, July 28, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $203,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $238,000. The clearings were $13,000,000. Gold was steady at 111⅞@111⅞. The carrying rates were ½@1, and borrowing 2 to flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm, except for Northwest consolidated, which went off to 94½, but afterwards recovered to 94⅞. Stocks opened with an improved tone. The coal stocks suddenly became strong, New Jersey Central rising 4 per cent., from 62 to 66, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 3⅜ per cent., from 94 to 97⅜. This sharp upward movement had a favorable influence on the balance of the share list, which rose ¼ to 1¼ per cent. New York Central led in this advance, and rose from 105¼ to 106½. Lake Shore followed with an advance from 53⅛ to 53⅞. Michigan Central sold up from 42⅞ to 43⅞, Western Union from 69⅛ to 70¼, St. Paul common from 37 to 37⅛, preferred from 68⅛ to 69⅛, Pacific Mail from 22⅝ to 23¼, and Northwest preferred from 62⅞ to 63⅞. After midday the latter reacted to 62⅞, and St. Paul preferred to 68⅛. The decline in these two shares had little or no effect on the general list, although New Jersey Central went off to 64⅞. Delaware & Hudson for odd lots sold at 100½@102.

At the second call the market was generally quiet and steady. Afterwards Lake Shore rose to 54⅛. Towards the close the market was weak and lower, with a pressure to sell some of the leading shares. The greatest decline was in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which went off from 98 to 96⅞, and finally recovered to 97. There was an active borrowing demand for this stock, and early in the day ¼@⅜ per cent. per diem was paid for its use, but towards the close the rates were advanced to ½@⅝ per cent. There was a difference in the sales of cash and regular about the same as above noted. New Jersey Central declined from 64⅞ to 63½ and closed without recovery. There was a stampede to sell Michigan Central, and the stock declined to 41⅞, and closed at 42. The fact that the reported earnings of the company show a decline instead of an increase was the ostensible reason for the late sales. There was considerable excitement just before the close, and the market was more active than for some time past. The transactions aggregated 172,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 20,000 St. Paul, 43,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, 33,000 Michigan Central, 34,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120¼; 5-20s '65, 115⅞; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119⅜; do. '68, 121⅝; new 5s, 118⅛; 10-40s, 118⅜; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 23¼; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 110½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 73½; New York Central, 106; Erie, 13⅜; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42; Panama, 33; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 92½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 39⅞; do. preferred, 62⅞; C. C. C. & I., 40; New Jersey Central, 63½; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 37; do. preferred, 68⅛; Toledo & Wabash, 2⅛; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102⅞; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3⅞; Burlington & Quincy, 17½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific bonds, 108⅛; Union Pacific, 104⅛; Union Pacific land grant, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 94½.

LONDON, July 28.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1@1½ per cent., being ⅞ below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,000. Consols 96⅞; 5-20s of 1865, 106½; do. of '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 108⅞; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12⅞; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 107f 5c.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—United States new 5s 102⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY July 28, 1876.

General business was very dull to-day, the inclement weather having made it worse than it would otherwise have been; the leading markets were devoid of animation and presented no new features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off somewhat within the past few days, but the supply continues in excess of the demand and prices are no better; quotable at 50a$1,50 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS—No demand, and in the absence of sales we omit prices.

BERRIES—Black-berries sold at 60a90 ⅌ bucket; and Whortle-berries at 90a$1.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed at 18a20, with a fair demand. Common stock very dull.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and we reduce our quotations to 12a13c. Several lots have been shipped east within the past day or two.

FLOUR—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6a6,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, $7,25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, $4,50a5.

GROCERIES—Our latest advices from New York report that market more active for Coffee and prices firmer, but no advance. Sugars in steady demand, and prices firm with an advancing tendency. It is probable there will be an active business in Sugars for some weeks to come; at present refiners are nearly all sold up, and they are unwilling to sell ahead unless buyers consent to pay the price current at time of delivery.

RICE.

Carolina	6⅜a7½	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11⅝a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11½a
Granulated	12¼a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10½
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8½a 9½
Standard A	11⅞a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (lb pkgs)	28
Prime Rio	21½a22	R Rio (loose)	5 ½
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat and prices are little better than nominal; No. 1 red winter quoted at $1,12a1,15. The Chicago market is again offish. The Oat market continues weak, with a supply somewhat in excess of present wants and prices are barely maintained; 34a35c, bagged, for fair to prime Penn. and Ohio. Corn in light supply but there is very little call for it. Shelled, 57a60c, free in elevator, for mixed to prime yellow. Ear (on track) 55a57c, according to quality. Rye is quiet; quoted at 70a72c.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $10a15 according to quality and condition. The market is almost bare of old hay, either loose or baled.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted on track at $11a12; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

OILS—Lard oil is dull and drooping. Extra No. 1 (winter) 93a95c; No. 1, 78a80c; No. 2, 68a70c. White Miners oil, 58a60c; yellow, 75a57c. Linseed dull and unchanged at 57c for raw and 62 for boiled. Carbon continues to advance; we now quote at 14½a15c.

POTATOES—$2,25a2,50 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—We can report a very fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices. As stated in our last, winter-cured Hams, of medium weight, appear to be regarded as good property, in view of a steady demand and reduced supply.

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	—	Mess Pork ⅌ bbl.	$21,25
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21,25
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10⅛	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ½ bbls	13¼
Do. Canvassed	15⅛	Do. bkts	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	15
Do. Canvassed	15⅛	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6⅛	Do. 3 lb pails	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	15
Short Rib Sides	12¼	Do. 6 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ⅌ lb for country rendered, and 8½a8¾c for choice city rendered.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIGIRON—There has been more inquiry and an increased volume of business during the past week, but notwithstanding the market is firmer, in view of the reduced supply and light production, there has, so far as we can learn, been no change whatever in prices. It is thought there will be an increased demand during the next few weeks, but the mills will not feel like paying any advance for the raw article in view of the reduction in the rates for the products; this is, substantially, the situation at the present time, and the immediate future of the market is to say, the least, very uncertain.

Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.		
500 tons Gray Forge	$20 00	cash
100 tons Gray Forge	21 00	4 mos
CHARCOAL.		
85 tons No. 1 and 2 Foundry H B		Private
COKE.		
75 tons White and Mottled		Private
30 tons No. 1 and 2 Foundry	$23a24 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
300 tons Gray Forge	19 00	cash
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
250 tons Gray Forge	21 00	cash
50 tons Gray Forge	21 25	cash
50 tons Gray Forge	22 50	4 mos
1,500 tons Gray Forge		Private

MANUFACTURED IRON—At the meeting of the Western Iron Association in Cincinnati, this week, prices here were reduced on all grades, as follows: less than 10 tons, 2.35, rates; 10 to 30 tons, 2.2.; over 30 tons, 2.15. The reduction, we apprehend, was rather unexpected to the outside public, but we suspect the fact that eastern makers, in consequence of the very low rates of freight, have been enabled to undersell western makers, has had something to do with it. The *Iron Age*, in alluding to the matter, says: "From indications we incline to the opinion that the iron-masters, both East and West, are anxious to effect a complete understanding as to prices, so that the same harmony that now prevails in the nail trade may rule in the iron."

NAILS—The market is devoid of animation, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, and it is not likely that there will be any general or permanent improvement until the latter part of next month. Some of the factories, however, are in operation working up stock for the fall and winter trade. Prices unchanged: $2,85, 60 days, for less than 200 kegs, and $2,75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Trade has been quiet for two or three months, but orders nearly always come forward pretty freely in August. Prices remain unchanged. Shoenberger & Co. quote Horse Shoes at 4½c ⅌ lb. cash, and 5½c, cash, for Mule Shoes.

SCRAP—Some dealers report business dull, while others say they have about all they can do. Prices unchanged. No. 1 wrought scrap quoted at $24a25; car wheels, $18a20; per gross ton; wrought turnings, $16a18.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

The Crude market continues quiet, but without quotable change as compared with yesterday. United certificates quoted at $2,41¼; immediate shipment, 2,60a2,61¼. The general situation is still regarded as being favorable for producers, hence there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Refined also quiet but firm—there are no sellers either here or at the seaboard at any reduction in prices; Philadelphia delivery quoted nominal at 17⅝a17⅞; on cars here, 14a14¼.

Oil Barrels firm, but unchanged; countries, $1,40; city make, $1,60.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	2,250
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,514
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	951
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	853
S. Craig	Penn o w	482
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless o w	479
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	80
G. M. Robinson	National o w	70
Total		6,668

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co....Balt	812
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co...Balt.	47
Total		859

The Rumored Reduction of Freight Rates.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad reduced the freight rates from New York to Chicago, a week or two since, the reason, as stated in the *Bulletin* was, that the other trunk railroads had been making contracts for several months ahead to carry freight at the rates previously agreed upon by the trunk lines; but the Pennsylvania Company had refused to make any contracts. The consequence was that the other lines were interfering seriously with their freight business. It was therefore determined by the Pennsylvania line to reduce the rate from 25 to 20c on first-class freight and 15c ⅌ cwt for the other classes from New York to Chicago. This was a special arrangement, however, not affecting the tariff agreed upon by the different trunk lines, and was merely a transient matter, which could be terminated at any time. The other lines, which it is understood had made contracts at the previous rates, determined after consultation, not to meet this reduction on the part of the Pennsylvania line. It was rumored, however, on Monday, that the other roads had re-considered the subject, and that it had been resolved to cut down to the rates of the Pennsylvania line. At the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio offices, however, this was distinctly denied; but at the Erie office there was an evident reluctance to either deny or admit the fact. They would only admit that no change had been made in the tariff.

The Pennsylvania line has done a fair business since the reduction of rates, for many merchants, taking advantage of the low prices, have sent large quantities of a certain class of freight which would ultimately go westward, and will store it in western cities instead of keeping it in New York.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

It was rumored here, the other day, that the rates had been or would be reduced from New York to Pittsburgh. There is plenty of room for a reduction, not only from the east here, but from here to the west; orders are going through from the west to the east that would be placed in Pittsburgh but for this railroad discrimination.

Sugar.

The stocks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, in tons, were at the dates named:

July 20, 1876.	July 21, 1875.	July 22, 1874.
93,210	195,780	175,000

The receipts in the same markets, from Jan. 1 to July 21, were 398,223 tons in 1876, and 406,398 tons in 1875.

The deliveries in the same periods were 350,321 tons in 1876, and 350,321 tons in 1875.

The relative scarcity and firmness of sugar is understood to be due to the reduced production last season in the West Indies. The most important limit to the price of cane sugar and to our refining and exporting capacity is the position of the European markets for best sugars. It is estimated, however, that our domestic consumption will be unusually free, on account of the large and general crop of fruits, and on this outlet foreign refined goods cannot exercise any control, unless indirectly. The eastern markets are again advancing.

Condition of Wheat.

The air was full of rumors this evening in regard to the condition of the wheat in store here, but an investigation led to the impression that the rumors were unfounded. At the State Inspector's office no reports had been received of any grain being out of condition. It was reported that a resolution was to be offered on 'Change to-morrow throwing out as regular warehouse receipts calling for about 400,000 bu. At the Secretary's office nothing was known of the resolution. The reports were based on news received from the east.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 pkgs tobacco, H. Landis; 10 bbls whisky, Leon Hellbroner; 4 do beer, H. W. Buffum; 34 bundles lumber, J. W. Morrison; 20 pkgs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 10 do, Kramer & V. 26 do, J M Sichel, 5 cases eggs, Head, C. & Co; 1 pkg butter, 3 do eggs, J. H. Loh; 9 do, 30 bgs oats, Head & McE; 30 hf cks shoulders, Walker, D & Co; 1 car staves and head, C. Strott; 1 car staves, S. B. Thompson; 6 bxs cheese, Dilworth Bro; 19 sks oats, McHenry & H; 1 car oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 5 trces beef, E. H. Myers & Co; 40 pails tobacco, Haworth & D; 2 trces beef, F. Sellers & Co; 42 bdls b corn, Watt, L & Co; 2 car staves, S. B. Thompson; 12 bbls onions 3 kgs butter, Caskey, B & Co; ¾ bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bxs candies, P. M. Seibest & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—1 car l beer, I. Leisey & Co; 1 do bran, A. Austin & Son; 1 do paper, P. Duff & Son; 200 sks oats, J. Rose; 8 bbls apples, Keil & R; 20 do, Vangorder & S; 17 bxs cheese, Weisbrod & W; 4 cases eggs, 7 bags rags, Head, C. & Co; 22 bdls c stuff, B. Rothman; 1 car hubs, Pgh. K. & B. Co; 1 car lumber, Calhoun & C; 1 do g stone, F. Alden; 108 o bbls, S. B. Thompson; 50 bxs starch, Luebbe Bro; 2 kegs butter, M. A. Dich; 5 bxs h ware, M. B. Cochran; 3 do e do, M. W. Tackett & Co; 11 kegs nuts, Lewis O. & P; 20 pails tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 10 do, J. W. Baker; 5 cases shoes, W. Hartman; 400 sks flour, Houck, McC & Co; 9 do rags, McCully; 10 pkgs p barley, 35 cases matches, Carter Bros; 20 do, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 35 do, J. D. Thompson; 10 do, S. Ewart & Co; 50 pces s pipe, H. H. Collins.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car staves, C. A. Wormcastle; 1 do b handles, McElroy & Co; 40 bbls flour 4 do eggs, J. Lacey & Co; 1 car flour, J. Brownlee; 1 car rye, McHenry & H; 1 do middlings, Keil & R; 2 bbls eggs, Head, C & Co; 26 bdls pokes, T. Hare & Bro; 7 bbls eggs 25 bxs cheese, Voigt, M & Co; 30 hides, J. Callery & Co; 6 bbls onions, Caywood & L; 7 doz brooms, J. Porterfield & Co; 1 car lime, Mills & Co; 10 do flour, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls whisky, F. Kaiser; 25 do, T. R. Kerr; 3 do alcohol, Henderson Bro; 30 hf bbls o meal, Shomaker & Co; 25 pkgs lard, Walker, D & Co; 37 pkgs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 1 car corn, Bennett, S & Co; 1 do, McClean; 2 do flour, D. Wallace; 1 do, Peabody, H & Co; 1 do, F. Franzeman, 1 do p lead, Keystone F G Co; 1 do beer, W. Ruckeisen.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—22 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 8 do, Geo. W. Glass; 7 do stone, Isabella Fur; 4 do, Lucy Fur; 3 do, J. Megraw; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do cinders, Carnegie Bros; 2 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 1 do bark, W. Flaccus & Son; 2 do ice, t hant, Lake Ice Company; 1 car lumber, A. L. Shaffer; 1 do lumber, J. Williams; 8 cars coal, A. V. R. R. Co; 7 do, Vesta O. Wks; 10 do, Standard O. Wks; 6 do, Brilliant O. Works; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid W; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs, Gerwig & Son; do, T. McCourt; 2 do, W. McCallister; 1 do, P. W. Siebert; 1 do H. F. Bruggeman; 20 bxs soap, J. H. Ortman; 15 do, A. Kirkpatrick; 25 do, Haworth & Dewhurst.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do cooperage, J. M. Hemphill; 1 do oats, Price Bro; 2 do lumber, Hamilton, L. A. & Co; 10 bdls felloes, 7 do spokes, Logan, G. & Co; 3 bxs cheese, 5 tubs butter, J. Behm; 2 do, 4 do, 4 bbls eggs, Straus & S; 9 pkgs butter eggs, Mrs. Gilbert; 2 do, J. Heck; 3 do, R. Carson; 4 do, G. Faas; 3 do, J. Miller; 2 do, C. Gerber; 20 do, H. Lenz; 3 do, J. Minnick; 2 cars h iron, S. B. Thompson; 31 bdls leather, J. Schadd; 1 do, J. C. Lappe; 1 car flour, R. Rae; 1 do, R. H. Gibson; 1 car p lead, Penna. L Co; 40 hides, A. Holsteine; 16 do, Wettach & Son; 1 pkg butter, F. Ulmer; 20 sks flour, Bragdon & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats, H. J. McCracken; 1 car corn, R. Dickey.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Carnegie Bros	4	J. Moorhead b	1
E. T. S. Wks m	4	Lucy Fur o	4
Lewis O. & P m	5	Wilson W. & Co m	2
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond s i	10	A. H. Childs m	2
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoen'r B & Co o	6	W. Clark & Co o	1
Lewis O. & P m	1	Lewis D. & Co o	2
Isabella Fur m	3	Anderson & W b	1
Loomis & C p	5		
Total			19

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

J. Painter & Son m	2	Lindsay & McC m	4
Isabella Fur o	6	Mullins & L s l	1
E. Thompson S Wk	5		
Total			18

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; advanced 3 per cent.; No. 2 Chicago spring 89c spot; 90a90½c August; 94½c September; No. 3 78a78½c; rejected 62c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 46c spot and September; 45⅝c August; rejected 40½a41c. Oats dull; No. 2 29½c spot, 29⅝c August; 29¾c September. Rye quiet at 55c. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $18,50a18,60 spot; $18,65a18,67½ September. Lard dull at $10,75 spot; $10,82½a10,85 September. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾, 9¾a10½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat closed higher; 89½c August; 93¾c September. Corn ½c higher. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour in fair demand and firmer; receipts 10,000 barrels; No. 2 $2,25a3; superfine western and State $3,35a4,20; common to good extra $4,25a4,30; good to choice $4,75a4,95; white wheat extra $5,00a7,25; extra Ohio $4,40a6,75; St. Louis $4,90a8,50. Rye flour in good demand at $4,70a5,15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat in good demand and higher; receipts 104,000 bushels; ungraded spring 90ca$1,15; No. 1 Minnesota spring $1,13a1,15; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,15a1,17; No. 2 do. 93a97c; No. 3 do. 82a85c; No. 1 white Michigan $1,23a1,24; No. 2 Chicago spring 90ca$1,05; No. 3 do 75a83c; winter red western 72ca$1,00. Rye dull and heavy; State 65a78c; western 50a68c; Canada in bond 75a78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unsettled. Corn firmer and active business; receipts 97,000 bush; western mixed hot and warm 38a52c; do. ungraded 53a56c. Oats quiet; receipts 100,000 bush; western mixed and State 30a44c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum active; crude 9 3-4a9¾c; refined 17 3-4c; naphtha, city 10¾a11c. Rosin steady at $1,65a1,75. Turpentine firm at 30½c. Eggs firm; western 15a18c. Pork: better inquiry; $19,25a19,50. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear western 10⅝c; city 10⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,10a11,25. Butter firm; western 12a23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,13.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Refined petroleum 36f.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16a6 1-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firmer; receipts of wheat for three days 33,000 quarters, of which 23,000 quarters were American. California white wheat average 9s 2da9s 4d; Club 9s 6da9s 10d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8sa9s 2d; winter 9sa9s 6d. Flour 21½a23s. Peas 36s. Lard 48a49s. Cheese 46s. Refined petroleum 13½d; spirits 8a8½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Flour quiet; extra $4a6,25; Minnesota family $5a6. Wheat: prime active; others dull; new red $1,15a1,17; amber $1,18a1,22. Rye 60a65c. Corn firm; yellow 58a60c; mixed 54a57c. Oats dull; white 43a45c; mixed 33a35c. Whisky: western $1,14. Cloverseed: western 17a18c. Petroleum quiet; crude 13 3-8c; refined 17¾a17 3-4c. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 28a29c; firsts 22a24c; western extra 20a22c; firsts 18a19c. Cheese firm; 8a8½c. Eggs firm; 15a17c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand at $1,02@1,10. Corn firm; 44a45c. Oats dull; 25a35c. Rye quiet; 58a59c. Barley quiet; 58a61c. Pork nominally $18,75. Lard dull; steam $10,72½a10,75; kettle $12,50a13. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 9⅝c; clear 10c. Bacon steady at 8½c; clear rib 10⅝c; clear 13c. Whisky steady at $1,10. Butter lower.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Flour quiet; super $4,26; double $4,50a4,75; treble $5a5,65. Corn steady; 61a63c. Oats quiet; Galena 44c; St. Louis 44c. Cornmeal quiet; $2,65. Hay steady; prime $17; choice $22. Lard dull; jobbing tierce 12a12½c. Bulk meats: shoulders 9½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9¼a9½c; clear rib 11¾a11¾c. Whisky quiet; $1,10a1,11. Sugar firm; fair to choice 9¾a10c. Molasses steady; 45a65c. Rice quiet; 4a6½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and in good demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1,19½; amber Michigan $1,06; seller August $1,04¾; seller September $1,06½; No. 3 red new 90c. Corn quiet; high mixed spot 50½c; low mixed 49¾c; seller August 49¾c; no grade Lake Shore 47½c; damaged 39c. Oats dull; Michigan 33¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened dull and unsettled; No. 1 higher, $1,04; hard $1,10; No. 2 91⅝c; No. 3 82c. Corn less firm; No. 2 45½a46c. Oats steady; No. 2 29c. Rye neglected; No. 1 nominal; 62½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 65c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Cotton steady at 11c. Flour dull; family $3,75a4; fancy $5,75a6. Wheat dull; amber 90ca$1,02. Corn steady; 49a50c. Oats 32c. Pork $20. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¼a7¾c; clear rib 9¼a10c; clear 10½c. Bacon 8a8¾a11a11¾c. Lard dull at 14½c. Whisky $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour only local demand. Wheat quiet at $1,22. Corn quiet at 40½a41c. Oats steady at 28c. Rye 49c. Whisky steady at $1,10. Pork dull at $19,50. Lard: none offering. Bulk meats steady at 8, 10a10⅝c. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 10 3-4a11¼c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Cotton quiet at 11c; sales 600 bales; receipts 67 bales; shipments 560 bales. Other markets quiet and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 28.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 59a63c; rejected 54a56c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 35a42c; rejected 30a36c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test 15c; p. w. 150 test 17½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee club $1,18. Corn unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, July 28.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 28½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Beeves: receipts 1,213 head, making 5,490 for four days, against 5,208 same time last week; among the offerings were some really fine cattle, including several lots of fat steers from Kentucky, but common and medium grades predominated; average scarcely up to medium; prime and extra steers scarce and firm at full prices; inferior stock had a slow sale, and market rather lame; best 2 car loads in market taken for shipment (alive) to Glasgow at 10¾c, with $1 per head added; ordinary to strictly prime native steers and oxen 8¾ to 10½c; a few cars of Cherokee at 8a8½c. Sheep: receipts 2,900 head, making 14,550 for four days, against 9,120 same time last week; prices about as reported yesterday, with a moderate trade at 5½a8½c; lambs 4½a5¾c. Swine: receipts 2,810 head, making 10,090 for four days, against 12,610 same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle: receipts 1,513 head; total for week 11,220; no market; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 45 cars are held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for the week 15,200; market slow; sales of only 1 car Michigan clipped 83 lbs at $4,35, and 1 car Ohio clipped 71 lbs at $4,50. Hogs: receipts 2,700 head; total for the week 12,700; market slow; sales of 2 cars heavy at $6,90a7; 3 cars Yorkers at $6,60a6,75.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Cattle: receipts 3,900 head; shipments 3,200 head; quiet and prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 10,000; shipments 5,000; fairly active; stronger and a trifle higher; light sold at $6,45a6,55; heavy $6,40a6,65; Philadelphias $6,75a6,80. Sheep: receipts 760; quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle steady and in fair demand; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Hogs quiet; fair to good light $6,40@6,60, light $6,40@6,60.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Hogs: receipts 560; prices $6,15@6,40.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton steady at 11¾a11 15-16c; futures firm; July 11¾a11 29-32c; August 11 29-32a11 15-16c; September 11 23-32c; October 11½c; November 11 13-32a11 7-16c.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cotton: middlings 10¾. Stock 1,173. Week's net receipts 180 bales; gross 578 bales; sales 182; exports coastwise 781 bales.

MOBILE, July 28.—Cotton: unchanged; middlings 10⅝a10¾c. Stock 4,502. Week's net receipts 330 bales; sales 1,000 bales; exports coastwise 1,053 bales.

GALVESTON, July 28.—Cotton: nominal, middlings 11c. Stock 2,571. Weekly net receipts 438 bales; gross 441 bales; sales 828 bales; exports Great Britain 415; coastwise 1,331 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Cotton: middlings 11c. Stock 2,065. Weekly net receipts 577 bales; sales 210 bales; exports coastwise 826 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Business was moderate with package houses and quick with jobbers. Cotton goods are in steady request. Linwood bleached shirtings are reduced to 9c. Prints are fairly active. Glasgow ginghams are reduced to 9 3-4c. Repellents and Kentucky jeans are more active. Hosiery is in steady request.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or † ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	23	3	—1	3	N	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	9			†8	N W	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	3	9		—3	S W	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa.					S W	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	6	8		—5	S E	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	12	2		—1	S E	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	5	7		†1	W	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	22	11	—1	2	N W	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	5	11	†2	2	S E	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	9	8		—2	S	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	5		—5	S W	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	29	5		†2	N	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	20			†5	N	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	40	7		†3		Thr'ing.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE water in the river rose three inches yesterday, with 2 feet 3 inches by the marks last evening and rising. Heavy rains during the day, and as they appear to have been general, more water is not improbable. The Allegheny was reported rising at headwaters.

THE C. W. Hornbrook, from Wheeling, was due last night.

A GREAT many people leave Memphis Monday on the new Bob Lee.

THE Iron Mountain is laid up at the foot of Buffington, waiting for water.

THE Salt Valley is due from Ironton to-morrow and will return on Monday at 4 P. M.

IT is hoped there will be water enough to let up a number of towboats laid up at different points waiting for water.

THE Era No. 9 was sold by the U. S. Marshal at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, for $2,000. She was bought in for Geo. Williams, a creditor.

AS will be seen by card, the Whale, Capt. Adams, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She will receipt through to all points west and south.

AS stated in the GAZETTE of yesterday, the Granite State reshipped her freight at Rochester and turned back to Cincinnati from that point.

MR. J. R. PENNISTON, whose death at St. Louis was noticed in the GAZETTE of Friday, leaves a wife and one child, and had his life insured for $20,000.

THE Fontenelle left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, with 150 tons of pig iron, 50 do. blooms, 100 bbls. flour, 800 sacks of corn, 300 do. shipstuffs and 50 tons miscellaneous.

MESSRS. SLACK & SHOLES have been awarded the contract for building the cabin of Capt. Postal's new Arkansas river steamer. This is the first steamboat work this firm has had for several years, but they have not forgotten how to do good work.

THE Fanchon, Capt. T. C. Sweeny, did not get off for Cincinnati yesterday as announced in consequence of prospect being favorable for more water, but she will positively take her departure to-day as advertised. Among other items of freight, she will have 100 tons of cotton ties for Memphis.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of Wednesday says: The nine sections of the dock which sunk yesterday lie in about thirty feet of water. They can be raised, it is thought, for about $2,000. R. W. Dugan surveyed them to-day, and offered to raise them for a certain sum, but no contract has yet been made.

SMITH & SHEPLER,
CELEBRATED
Feed Water Boiler Washer.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.
This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

BROWN & BLACK,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.
No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Special attention given to consignments.
REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.
357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

W. H. MECHLING.......L. McBRIDE.
MECHLING & McBRIDE
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 207 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
We are constantly receiving the very
BEST FLOURS MADE
In the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
Storekeepers, Bakers and Families
In want of something choice will find it in our stock at all times. Our New Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate price.
S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,
No. 157 Liberty Street.
March 14, 1876.

PETER KEIL.......JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
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GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

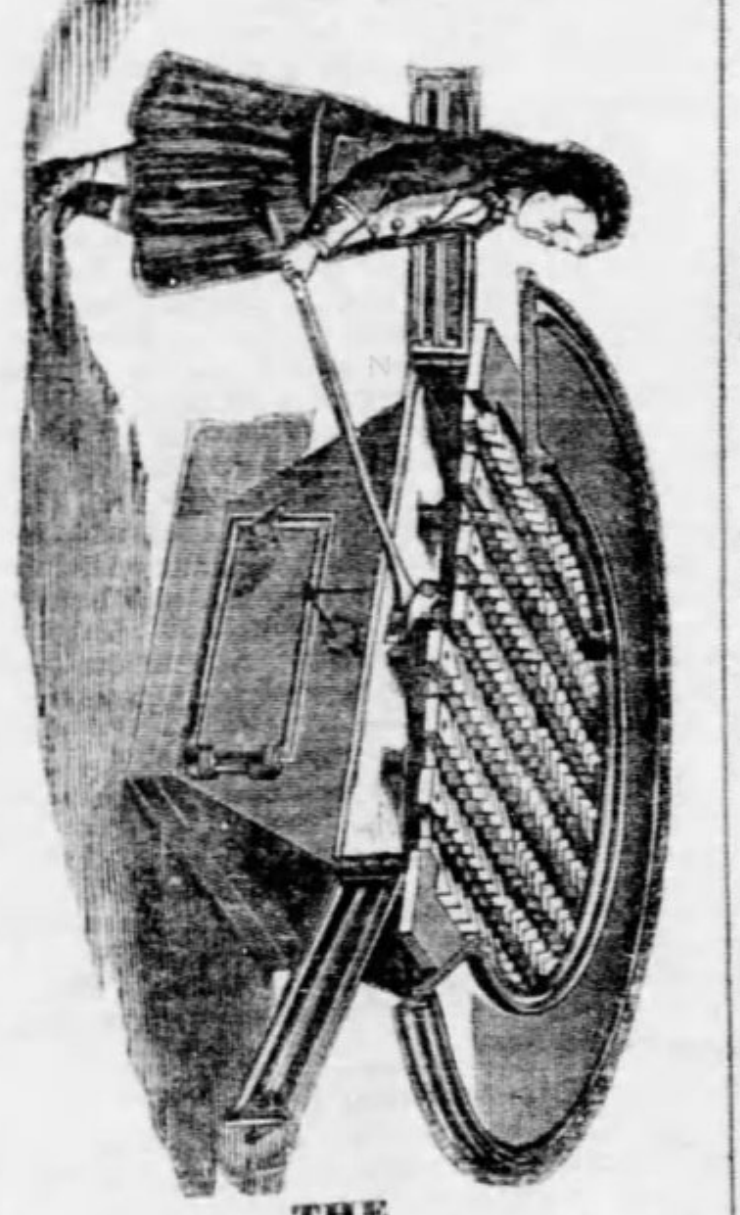
H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.



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(LARKIN'S PATENT,)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, and Upper Mississippi River.
TUESDAY, August 1.
THE STEAMER
WHALE and Barges.
C. F. ADAMS.......Master
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through rates to all points west and south.
For freight only apply to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
G. H. GHRIEST, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agts.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, July 29—12 M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT
PASSENGER STEAMER
FANCHON.
T. C. SWEENEY.......Commander
J. T. HAMBLETON.......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, and
CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN, Agents.

Regular Ironton and Pittsburgh Weekly Packet.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday at 4 P. M.
THE NEW AND LIGHT
DRAUGHT
SALT VALLEY.
SAM. DeWOLF.......Master
JNO. KIRKER & CHAS. M. BUCHANAN, Clerks
Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.
Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood St.

STEAMSHIPS.

CONSULATE.

European Exchange, Collection and Steamship Office, No. 163 Smithfield street,
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Consul and Notary.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL.......$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.

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Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
	H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
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Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	

C. YEAGER, President.
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THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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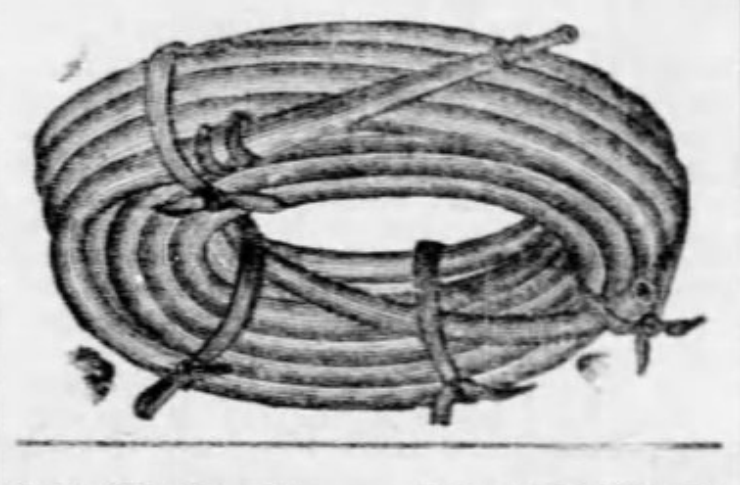
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
B. L. Fahnestock	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.

HYDRANTS HOSE,



HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
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FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

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LUBRICATING OILS
AND
ALL OTHER VARIETIES,
Manufactured and Sold by
B. TRIPP, JR., & CO.,
369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

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AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.

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James Mosgrove,	Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott,	James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech,	Wm. Floyd,
	John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.......$100,000
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.

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James H. Hopkins,	Julius Adair,
James Bown,	J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey,	J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham,	Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke,	James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

KLIN SAVINGS BANK,

CAPITAL,
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum,	D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle,	R. H. Knox,
	R. W. Cartwright,

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets. Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have again opened a branch office for the practice of their profession at No. 2 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted, more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands suffer from the effects of early indiscretion and seek in vain for relief, for none but the educated physician who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength. To all such Drs. Jordan and Davieson offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, No. 2 Eighth street, on receipt of 25 cents, and also as usual from their head establishment, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Every case is strictly confidential. d&S

☞ KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER. d&S

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT PLANISHED
AND REFINED SHEET IRON.
Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacture of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unex-

n Works,
EVERSON, MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description, RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
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MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY
And Machine Works.
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,
Machinists and Iron Founders.
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Defeur & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 39 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

S. C. GRIER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL.
Railroad Yard, corner Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and River Yard, corner Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City, Pa.
Prompt attention given to filling orders.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.
Particular attention given to filling orders of above Coal.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 m.

FAST LINE daily at 7:51 p. m.; arriving at Harrisburg 3:43 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:41 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:31, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:56 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:01 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

TORRENS ACCOMMODATION 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday.......1:01 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday.......1:26 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday 7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily.......8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily.......1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily.......5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily.......8:51 p. m.
Jonstown accommodation.......10:36 a. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.
Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a. m.
Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday 4:36 p. m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler.......6:46 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler.......2:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC., 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:31 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER.......3:51 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.......9:56 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.......5:26 p. m.
Freeport Accom.......8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:58 a. m., 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler.......9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

BURGH RAILROAD. On and after April 1, 1876, trains from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57am	Atlantic Ex.	2:22am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'gMail	8:32am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:17pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:27pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War ac	10:12am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	3:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	11:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Fast Through Mail, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Fast Line.......3:07am
Pacific Express.......8:42am
Dennison Accommodation.......7:17am
Washington Accommodation.......9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation.......11:02am
Columbus Accommodation.......3:12pm
Washington Accommodation.......5:07pm
Limited Mail.......6:02pm
McDonald's Accommodation.......6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation.......11:02pm
Sunday Church Train.......12:47pm
" " ".......9:42pm

ARRIVE.

McDonald's Accommodation.......6:47am
Cincinnati Express.......8:02am
Washington Accommodation.......8:22am
Dennison Accommodation.......9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation.......2:02pm
Washington Accommodation.......3:57pm
Columbus Mail.......5:32pm
Fast Line.......7:27pm
Southern Express.......2:12am
Mansfield Accommodation.......7:12pm
Sunday Church Train.......10:02am

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily.
Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

ON AND AFTER JULY 10th, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:15am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail.	7:45am	Through Express	7:15am
McKeesport Ac	9:15am	McKeesport Ac.	7:40am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex.	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	Uniontown Ex.	5:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:30pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail.	7:40pm
Church Train.	12:45pm	Church Train.	10:05am

Mail trains daily. Through Express departs daily, except Sunday. Through Express arrives daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains and Uniontown express daily, except Sunday. Church train Sunday only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST TO WASHINGTON and the only line via the National Capital to the Eastern Cities.

Pullman Palace Coaches and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

L. M. COLE, Genl Ticket Agent,
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent,
W. E. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, April 16, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will arrive and depart from the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela City Mail	5:55am	Homestead Ac.	6:50am
Monon. City ac.	9:42am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:30am
Elizabeth ac.	11:30am	Pittsburgh Mail	10:25am
Monongahela ex	3:57pm	Elizabeth Ac.	3:03pm
Homestead Ac.	5:52pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	5:47pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m.

Through connections daily (except Sunday,) to and from Brownsville as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:25 a. m. and 5:47 p. m. Returning, trains leaving at 9:42 a. m. and 3:57 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00 and 9:15 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express.	6:25am
Buffalo Ex.	8:30am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac.	10:15am	S. Works Ac.	8:10am
Freeport Ac.	12:20pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex.	2:05pm	Eml'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Eml'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	3:20pm	S. Works Ac.	1:45pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:35pm
S. Works Ac.	6:15pm	Freeport Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Buffalo Ex.	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leave Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:15 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds Road and Grading Plows.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.
F. M. HASLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLOW, CARRIAGE
And Machine Bolts, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer, cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

A Horse in the Water Basin.

If Allegheny city don't soon place a fence around the water basin on Troy Hill the people over there will quit drinking the water altogether. Early yesterday morning a blind horse belonging to a man named Geyer fell into the basin and swam around in there for three or four hours, when it was discovered and pulled out. Surely the water is dirty enough without allowing the horses and dogs to bathe in it.

How Do You Do?

Well, Mrs. Smith, to tell the truth, I am not very well; have a bad cold and cough. Serves you right, Mr. Smith. Had you taken my advice and bought your shoes from Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, at the time I did, yours would not have been worn out yet. They would have kept your feet dry, and you would have saved the price of a dozen pair in medicine. Well, I will take your advice now, and go and get a pair, for everybody says Taggart sells good shoes very cheap. I *will* go.

BASE BALL.

Fly Catches.

The Actives of Reading challenge the Harrisburg club to a game for any sum up to $1,000, to be played any place except at Harrisburg.

The Alleghenys and Harrisburgs play at Union Park this afternoon.

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME.

Yesterday's Visit of Poor Directors and Other Invited Guests.

Yesterday the members of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver and Washington counties, the city of Pittsburgh and a number of other guests, amounting in all to about eighty persons visited the Allegheny Poor House at Claremont. After several hours spent in examining the building and grounds and disposing of an excellent dinner. Speeches were made by Dr. Reed, Mr. Montooth, Ald. Sheafer, Mr. Braun, Rev. Dr. Collier, Rev. Mr. Kirk, Dr. McCandless, E. Johnson, Esq., of Westmoreland county; Mr. McGonnigle [and others. A meeting was then organized and a series of highly complimentary resolutions passed.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Work on Floral Hall—Pictures for the Art Gallery—The Bird Man Coming, &c., &c.

The work on Floral Hall, the new addition to the Exposition building of the Pittsburg Tradesman's Industrial Institute, as stated yesterday, is progressing rapidly. The frame work will be finished to day, and the coming week the structure will have been completed. The additional space gained by the erection of this building will be equal to one-fourth of the building, and yet there will not be sufficient space to accommodate all who apply. It is the intention to make the Art Gallery a feature this year, and to that end a connoisseur in art will leave for Philadelphia the coming week for the purpose of securing some of the pictures and other works of art now on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition in that city.

We learn by inquiry at the office of the Institute that the man with the trained birds, who attracted so much attention last year, will be at the coming Exposition with a double lot of birds, two companies of them. In fact, all the most attractive features of last year's exhibition will be there this year, with a great many new and more attractive ones.

As stated yesterday, Commodore Kountz is making arrangements for the better accommodation of travel to and from the Exposition by laying a track on Craig street, which will enable him to run more cars and on shorter time than could be run last year. The premium lists are being distributed, and the gentleman who has the contract for making the gold, silver, and bronze medals expects to have a number of them completed in a few days, when they will be forwarded to those to whom medals were awarded.

The managers are indefatigable in their endeavors to make the coming Exposition not only a success, but a credit to the city.

ARROGATING POWER.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Board of Health—A Night Soiler's Trick—Sanitary Inspectors Elected.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, with President Slagle in the Chair.

Mr. Bernard Rafferty, by permission, made a statement in reference to a nuisance on Wylie avenue, caused by the escape from a cesspool. He desired a sewer to be put down to carry off the water, being willing to bear half the expense. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

Capt. Crosby Gray, Health Officer, was granted leave of absence to attend the Centennial encampment of his company of the Fourteenth Regiment, at Philadelphia. Mr. John Little, Registration Clerk, was appointed Health Officer *ad interim*.

A resolution was presented by Dr. McCord, setting forth that owing to the large mortality and for other reasons the present force of Sanitary Inspectors is overworked and inadequate to the demand, and providing, therefore, for two additional Inspectors, one for the South Side and one for the old city. He supported the resolution by stating that a large amount of garbage and filth of various kinds has accumulated on the streets and in hidden places, which should be removed immediately. The bad condition of many sewers was also mentioned. The present force of Inspectors is already overtaxed, and it is impossible without help to do all the work properly that should be done.

The resolution was amended so as to make it provide for the employment of two assistants during August and September, and in that form passed.

The Board then went into an election for two Assistant Inspectors, and Nicholas Jones was elected for the old city and W. C. McCord for the South Side. This gives three Inspectors to the South Side and only two to the old city.

President Slagle at this point called the attention of the Board to the transactions of certain night soilers, who have been arrogating to themselves the powers of Sanitary Inspectors, in order to obtain work. He said that recently Mr. Keating, Manager at the Sable Iron Works, had received a notice purporting to have come from a Sanitary Inspector, directing him to have cleaned a privy belonging to the premises. Following is a *verbatim* copy of the notice:

NOTICE TO CLEAN CESSPOOL.
HEALTH OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1876.

To Keating as Zug & Co.:

You are hereby notified to have privy clean'nt situated on Pike street, No. 81, within three days from the date in accordance with the following section of the act of Assembly.

[Here was inserted the clause.]

By order of the Board of Health.
MR. LAWSON.
CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

Immediately after the reception of this notice a night soiler applied for the job of cleaning the vault. The notice came under the observation of President Slagle, and as there was no necessity for cleaning the pool at the time he resolved to investigate the case. Examination revealed that the notice had not come from the Sanitary Inspector, whose name is J. J. Lawson, but had been served by Christ Morgan and George Beck, two workmen employed by Conrad Friend, whose business is that of night soiler. Mr. Keating and a watchman at the mill identified the two men who served the notice. It was further ascertained that the printed form of notice had been stolen from the office of the Board of Health, and filled up by Morgan. Either to avoid the charge of forgery, or because he did not know Mr. Lawson's initials, Morgan had signed it "Mr. Lawson," instead of "J. J. Lawson," who is a Santtary Inspector, but operates in another district.

President Slagle said he had had suspicions of such transactions on the part of several cesspool cleaners, and was now convinced that the operation had been largely practiced throughout the city.

Health Officer Gray also reported that he had become cognizant of several similar instances.

The question of bringing suit against the parties who have been caught was referred to the Solicitor of the Board. To prevent a recurrence of the imposition, the Board desires all persons who hereafter receive notices to have their cesspools cleaned, to demand from the parties upon what authority they serve the notice, and if a satisfactory explanation is not given to report the case to the Health Officer immediately.

Some further business of no public importance was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

European Annexation.

As Americans, we may, by and by, gobble up the whole of Europe, but the special accession to which we refer at present is a slice of France, Germany, England, and Scotland, which has been received by B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, in the form of some of the best suitings manufactured in these kingdoms. He has made these additions at lowest cash rates, and is therefore prepared to afford them to his patrons on the same terms.

Spectacles.

If not properly suited to the eyes, are not alone injurious, but in time are apt to destroy the sight. We advise all those using glasses to purchase them of "Kornblum, the Optician," of whose skill in optics and knowledge of selecting the right glasses many of our prominent citizens can testify. His office is in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Dreadful Havoc.

We hear much of the slaughters by Sitting Bull and his red-faced companions, but here in our midst, in the very heart of the city, is a daily slaughter of ready-made clothing, at the fashionable emporium of Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Very stylish light colored and linen suits almost given away. Great depreciation in the price of suits to order, but none in material or workmanship.

SOLDIER'S MEETING.

Second Annual Reunion of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Association—Beaver County Veterans Participate—New Brighton Hospitality, etc.

The second annual reunion of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps Association was held at New Brighton, Beaver county, yesterday, and was participated in by between four and five hundred veterans, not only of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, but of the Eighth Reserves, Sixty-second P. V., One Hundred and Fortieth; and of other regiments organized in the western part of the State.

At 7:30 yesterday morning, notwithstanding a drenching rain was falling, the veterans of the Ninth Reserves and other regiments, to the number of over one hundred assembled at old City Hall, and proceeded by the Eighteenth Regiment Band, marched, under the command of Major Thomas H. Hunter, to the Depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad, Federal street, Allegheny, where a special train was in readiness to carry them to New Brighton. At the depot the number was increased by at least one hundred, who had been prevented from joining the column by the heavy rain, and at 8:40 the train, consisting of an engine, baggage car and four coaches, all well filled, left the depot for the place of destination, where it arrived at 9:40.

The train passed through New Brighton to Beaver Falls, where the soldiers disembarked and were received by the Veterans of Beaver county, who were drawn up in line on the platform, to the right of which was stationed a small cannon, from which a salute was fired. The visiting soldiers were soon formed in line, and, with the Eighteenth Regiment Band at the head of the column, traversed the principal streets of Beaver Falls and then crossed the bridge and marched through New Brighton to the Opera House, where a meeting was organized by calling Rev. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School of Phillipsburg, to the chair.

Dr. Taylor after expressing his thanks to the meeting in a few brief but appropriate remarks, for the honor conferred on him, introduced Major Eberhart, of the 8th Reserves, who delivered the address of welcome to the soldiers. His remarks were exceedingly appropriate and to the point, and were highly appreciated by his hearers.

Maj. T. B. Swearingen, the President of the Association, introduced Col. Richard Realf, of the *Commercial*, who responded to the address of welcome in an able and eloquent manner. In the course of his remarks the Colonel drew a vivid picture of the battle of Mission Ridge, wonderously beautiful and extremely thrilling. He described the position of the three divisions of the army with Sherman and Hooker on the right and left and Thomas in the centre; the advance of Thomas' command over a wide plateau which was being raked by Hoods' Artillery on the hill, as well as by the rifles from the rifle pits at the base of the hill, and said that the impetus of the attack carried the advancing colum over the light breast works of the enemy at the base of the hill where there was a momentary pause, to determine whether they should go back or go on. The pause was but momentary for it was death to linger there; the men, officers, all, were seized with madness, madness borne of battle, and with a determination to avenge their slain comrades started up the almost perpendicular heights, from the top of which the guns of the enemy were belching forth a shower of shot and shell; onward, upward, they went, from stone to stone, bush to bush, and from tree to tree, onward the colum moved over the crushed, bleeding and dying forms of their comrades in arms, never faltering, but onward and upward till the giddy height was gained, where in the frosty November air, scarcely visible for the slowlyy retreating smoke from the enemy's guns was unfurled the dear old flag, and then went up a shout along the line, which told of a victory nobly though dearly won.

The foregoing is only a rude sktch of the picture drawn by the speaker, whose eloquence held the audience enraptured until the close of his remarks.

The Glee club of "B" Company, Ninth reserves, composed of Messrs. Kredel, Bussman, Boehme and Brecht, was introduced and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," which received a very emphatic and persistant *encore*, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE DINNER.

Before the assembly left the hall the chairman announced that dinner would be served at twelve o'clock in the building of the Chain Works Company, and that all soldiers present were cordially invited to go and partake of it. The invitation was responded to by at least five hundred of the old veterans, who, on reaching the street were formed in line and preceded by the band marched to the building in which the tables were spread, and were well ladened with the good things of Beaver county. In fact it was a most excellent repast—the best, the veterans said, they had ever had the pleasure of discussing under similar circumstances. There were four tables stretching the full length of the wing of the building used for the purpose, which is at least one hundred and fifty feet long, and a cooking-stove had been set up in an adjoining apartment, from which the pleasant aroma of well made coffee filled the entire building. When the multitude had secured places at the table, the divine blessing on the excellent repast was invoked by Rev. G. W. Taylor, after which all present did ample justice to the inner man, and gave evidence of the excellence of the viands by the manner in which they stowed them away; it was as the boys remarked like charging the rebel line massed in solid column, as soon as the front rank fell their places were filled and as fast as the table was cleared the dishes were replenished so that at the end of the feast there appeared to be as much on the table as there was at the beginning. But dinners, like all other good things, have an end, and this was no exception to the rule; it ended, however, only when every soldier present had not only satisfied the cravings of hunger, and some of them were very hungry, but when all had enough.

POST PRANDIAL.

After dinner, the soldiers returned to the Opera House where the meeting was again called to order by the chairman, who introduced Major Critchlow, who favored the audience with a verse of "Columbia the gem of the ocean." The Major is a very effective singer and his effort was heartily applauded.

Forbus Foster, an old fifer who had been under Gen. Scott at Lindy's Lane, was next introduced, and played several tunes on his fife, eliciting loud applause from the Veterans. Mr. Foster, although 84 years of age, is yet quite an active man.

SENTIMENTS.

The following sentiments were then offered and responded to as noted:

"Our Guests," by Maj. Critchlow, who is a good speaker as well as a singer.

"The Volunteer Soldiers" was very ably responded to by Mr. W. S. Shallenberger.

"Saw My Leg Off," caused Dr. D. McKinney to tell what he knew about war, and he did it very pleasantly.

Mr. Peter Wilkinson was next introduced, and varied the entertainment with an Irish song, which was most admirably rendered, so well that he was called to the front a second time.

"The March to the Sea" was responded to by Col. Richard Realf in his usual eloquent manner.

"The Penn'a Reserves: May the memory of our dead be ever sacred, and the memory of our living ever honorable. May they always hold to the right as they held the right during the dark days of the sixties." This sentiment was furnished by Chill W. Hazzard, of Monongahela City, and was ably respondeded to by Col. L. B. Duff.

The Glee Club of Company "B" sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the audience joining in the chorus.

"The old Fifth Corps" brought out Thos. Hindman, Esq., who responded in an able manner.

"The Education and Training of our Soldiers' Orphans our Highest Duty and Pleasure," was responded to by Dr. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School.

To "Our Fallen Comrades" the band responded by playing "Sweet Bye and Bye."

A resolution on the bounty question was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The Ninth Reserve Association was then called to order by Major Swearingen, President of the Association.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, which was adopted.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to nominate twelve persons to serve as directors for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Ballantine, Stewart and Mehaffey.

After a brief absence the committee returned and reported the following named persons as directors: Company "A," W. J. Creswell, "B," A. Kredel, "C," Jno. S. Hunter, "D," J. McShane, "E," W. A. Irwin, "F," Thos. Hindman, "G," I. N. McMunn, "H," A. Townsend, "I," Henry Stewart, "K," J. W. Balantine. The report was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned and the board organized by the election of Major Swearingen, President, W. K. Salsbury, Secretary and Treasurer and Thos. H. Hunter, Corresponding Secretary.

At the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements the visitors again repaired to the building, where the tables were spread, and partook of an excellent lunch, after which good byes were said and the visitors started to their homes, well pleased with the visit and loud in their praises of the hospitality of tho people of New Brighton.

Amusement, Pleasure and Comfort.

One-half the world does not know how the other half lives, is an old saying, and true it is that those confined within the limits of a heated and unhealthy city, such as ours, do not realize the unmixed pleasures and happiness enjoyed by those who resort to that favorite of summer resorts, Cresson. A few days' sojourn there braces the system, strengthening the weak nerves, and causing the blood to course the veins with renewed life and vigor. Pleasant memories of the happy hours spent at this mountain paradise are green spots in the pathway of life. A special train will leave this evening to convey visitors and guests to the Mountain House, where they will witness the first opera of the season, with a full orchestra.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. DR. W. D. HOWARD is summering at Cresson.

QUITE a number of families are now tenting on the Mt. Sewickley camp ground

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the M. E. Church, has arrived safely at Antwerp, and is in excellent health.

REV. J. VANNOTE will preach in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning.

BISHOP SIMPSON, in a private note to a friend in this city, states that he was just leaving for the White Mountains.

THE Sunday School Assembly commences at Fair Point, Lake Chautauqua, next Tuesday—to be in session two weeks.

MRS. BRUNOT contributes an interesting letter concerning the "Sheltering Arms" to the July number of "Faith and Works."

"MA, dear," said an intelligent pet, "what do they play the organ so loud for when church is over? Is it to wake us up?"

THE season for out-door religious services, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., is being pretty well improved this year.

SEVERAL families from this vicinity will sojourn for a few weeks at Point Chautauqua—the new Baptist camp meeting ground near Mayville.

THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Loyalhanna Camp Meeting Association the camp ground, on Friday, August 4th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE WILSON, ESQ., will lead the Sunday School teachers' meeting to-day, at noon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE unpleasantness that existed in the Seventh U. P. Church, South Side, was happily adjusted at the meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery on the 18th inst.

THE camp meeting fever rages pretty high just now—especially among the Methodist brethren, who are making preparations to attend some one of the various gatherings.

REV. D. C. MARQUIS, D. D., pastor of the Westminster Church of Baltimore, Md., will preach to-morrow morning in the Providence Presbyterian Church, Liberty street, Allegheny City.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

THE District Conference of East Pittsburgh District will hold its second session at the Loyalhanna camp ground, on Friday, August 25th, at two o'clock, P. M. Bishop Peck will preside.

THE united congregations of the Bellefield and Shadyside Presbyterian churches will worship to-morrow morning at Shadyside and in the evening at Bellefield. Rev. W. J. Holland will preach.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach and baptize to-morrow morning in the new main auditorium of Fourth avenue Baptist church, and in the evening conduct a "Gospel meeting" in the chapel.

MRS. L. H. DAGGETT, of Boston, is awarded the honor of originating the project of placing a large monument over the grave of Jesse Lee, the great pioneer of Methodism in New England.

THE Allegheny Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church Zion connection will convene at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., on the second Wednesday of August next, at four o'clock, P. M. Bishop J. J. Clinton will preside.

LAST Sabbath afternoon about fifty persons were received into full membership in the Butler Street M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Wolf pastor. They were the first fruits of the great revival in this church some months ago.

REV. W. A. DAVIDSON, D. D., formerly of this city, delivered the Centennial address at the Fourth celebration at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and it is published in full in the Tuscarawas *Advocate*. It is full of pith and point.

BISHOP BOWMAN, of the M. E. Church announces that sickness in his family will prevent him from rendering any service East this summer. Dickinson College honored itself by conferring the degree of LL. D. on the Bishop.

REV. S. F. JONES, formerly of Pittsburgh Conference, has been appointed pastor of the Matthewson street church, Providence, Rhode Island. *Zion's Herald* says he has made an excellent impression, both upon his church and the community.

THE address of Bishop Peck, after the 5th of August, will be Pittsburgh, Pa., care of Dr. J. Horner, of the Book Room. The Bishop will remain within the bounds of the Pittsburgh M. E. Annual Conference until after its session, September 20th.

THE congregation of Brown Chapel, A. M. E. Church, Allegheny, will hold a camp meeting at Wildwood, Castle Shannon, beginning on Thursday, August 3d, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Trains will run every half hour, and a large attendance is confidently expected.

THE Foreign Missionary funds of the U. P. Church are in a bad condition. Rev. Wm. Harvey and Dr. J. R. Johnston are ready to sail for Egypt, August 10th, but there is no money to send them out, and the Board is $18,600 in debt. A most earnest appeal for contributions is made.

THE new constitution of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has a rule by which it can always secure the presence of the best talent and wisdom in the eldership in the General Assembly. It not only allows elders to be chosen who are not, at the time, representatives of their churches in the Presbytery, but also Presbyteries to choose elders not resident within their bounds, so that a large opportunity for a choice is given, and the best men of the Church may be constantly in the Supreme Court.

A SOMBRE-VISAGED boy recently indulged in the following soliloquy: "I must manage to scoop in three Sunday School picnics. There's the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, and several Methodist Sunday Schools that have their turn-outs purty soon. Then there's five or six others come all in a heap, sometime in August. Now, something's got to be done if this duffer is agoing to git his dipper in all around. I've jest got to fly 'round and join about three Sunday Schools a week for the next six weeks, if I expect to be in any kind of condition when winter sets in."

WHEN we have set apart a day for recreation, we have done it with a kind of misgiving and not a few goadings of conscience, wondering all the while if providence would smile upon a life that was thus disfigured with idleness. But to have judicious intervals between our seasons of toil is as much a duty as to work vigorously and laboriously in the industry of life. What we do will be all the better done if these breathing spells are indulged in, and the end of our living will be gained more easily, more successfully and more satisfactorily, if thus pursued.—*United Presbyterian.*

IT is not in new departures from evangelical truth, not in empirical innovations, not in rationalist speculations, not in the cold negations of atheism, materialism and skepticism that our true strength lies. On the contrary it is in a return and firm adherence to those old established principles of truth, equity and liberty which have stood the test of ages, sustained the children of God through all generations, and carried the fruits of civilization around the globe—the principles of the American Revolution, of the Protestant Reformation, and of the gospel of Jesus Christ.—*Interior.*

THE publication of the *Ladies' Repository*, the familiar religious magazine, to the editorship of which the Rev. Dr. D. Curry was appointed by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to be discontinued. A new journal is to be established in its place, called the *National Repository*. Dr. Curry will be the editor of the new periodical, which, we learn, will be "a first-class religious and literary monthly, of the highest character attainable." The *Methodist* "infers from all the facts" that the magazine will be printed in Cincinnati and edited in New York.

N. U. WALKER, Esq., President of the Spring Grove Camp-meeting Association, writes us that a meeting of tent holders, and all persons interested and desiring lots, will be held on the grounds, near Wellsville, Ohio, Tuesday, August 1st. The camp-meeting will commence Thursday, August 17, and continue in session until August 26. This camp is located on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Wellsville, Ohio, and embraces 20 acres of beautiful grove, slightly inclined, and all enclosed by a high board fence. It is one of the most desirable locations near Pittsburgh, and commands the attention of all persons desiring to attend camp-meeting. The lots 26x30 feet, are sold very low to those desiring to build tents. All communications addressed to the President will receive prompt attention.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. The natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

BREVITIES.

····Monday will be the last day to pay your taxes with the percentage off.

····The Water Committee will meet at three o'clock this afternoon. Whether it will do anything is another matter.

····The Henry Walker, of the South Side, who was drunk and lost a watch the other night, is not Henry Walker, late of the South Side *Herald*.

····George Tyner, a plumber on East Ohio street, Allegheny, had his left hand painfully crushed yesterday while working with a pump. Dr. Thorne dressed the injury.

····The coke ring or combination, formed some time since for the purpose of regulating the sale of coke, is weakening, it is said, a number of dealers having withdrawn from it.

····Lawyer David Barclay is circulating the report that he was robbed of $295 on Thursday last, while stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. He doesn't make much fuss over it, and hasn't given information officially to the civic authorities.

····On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Humboldt School Board was held for the purpose of selecting a teacher from the applicants. Fourteen applications were considered, and after a long and heated squabble no determination was arrive

····The regatta of the Lawrence Boat Club takes place on the Allegheny at the Forty-third street bridge this evening at 6 o'clock. Numerous entries have been made and the race will likely be exciting. The Lawrence brass band will furnish the music.

····Councils having ordered the firing of the salutes on May 10th and July 4th, by Hutchinson's Battery, it seems but right that the bills should be settled. Captain Brecht paid the expenses himself (amounting to $188.75), and will be out of pocket individually, unless the bills are paid.

····Emil Cassel was hauled up yesterday before Alderman Kreuter, on information of John Schse, charged with infraction of the livery act. Defendant hired plaintiff's horse to attend a picnic at Friendship Park, and is alleged to have abused the animal. The accused is held to bail for a hearing.

····At an early hour yesterday morning a man named McDonald, corner of Etna and Fourteenth streets, met with a severe accident. He was found on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Thirty-eighth street, Lawrenceville, with both hands severed from his arms. He was conveyed home, and is progressing rapidly.

····An election of officers of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place at the armory on Monday. A Captain and First Lieutenant are to be elected. For the first position Captain Crosbey Gray will receive an unanimous vote, he having already been informally elected by the boys and appointed to the command of the company by Colonel Hill.

····An aged man, named Henry Smith, while "bumming" his way from Chicago to New York, was knocked down yesterday by a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Conemaugh. His left arm and right leg were severely fractured, and he received some slight injuries on the body. He is under the care of the company's physicians at Johnstown.

····City Controller Snodgrass has received a large number of sealed proposals from parties who desire to have charge of the various city weigh scales. The law requires the appointment of persons who will pay the city the largest percentage of receipts, hence the handing in of sealed proposals. The Controller will likely call the Committee on Scales together at once.

····Eph. Morris publishes the following answer to Coulton's defy: Having noticed that Henry Coulter, of Allegheny, has sent a challenge to any man in America for two single scull matches, one of three and the other of five miles each, I desire to give notice that I will be at Americus Force's saloon, in Allegheny, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, where I will be ready to make arrangements for either one or both races.

······It is stated that parties who have been benefited by the pavement of Second avenue propose to resist the collection of benefits assessed or to be assessed against them. The avenue was paved under a special act of Assembly authorizing the owners of property abutting the avenue to elect commissioners to contract for the work and providing for the appointment of a Board of Viewers by the Court of Common Pleas to assess benefits on property benefited by the improvement. It is held by parties owning property which does not abut on the avenue that it is unconstitutional to assess benefits on any property off the immediate line of the improvement.

····A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of Mansfield was held on Thursday evening in the armory of Company K Fourteenth Regiment, Mr. A. Laufman, presiding. A committee on permanent organization having been formed they retired for deliberation, while the meeting proper was addressed by Messrs. A. J. You and Major Russell Errett. The speakers delivered telling speeches and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. The committee having reported, the following officers were found to have been elected, the organization being named the Hayes and Wheeler club of Mansfield: President, A. J. You; Vice Presidents, E. S. Cook and John Monshuar; Secretaries, A. Laufman and J. J. Brown; Tressurer, W. J. Ford. The meeting then resolved that a marching club be organized, and the following officers were chosen: Captain, W. J. Glenn; First Lieutenant, A. A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, John Holmes.

PERSONAL.

***City Treasurer Magee got back from the Cleveland races yesterday.

***P. B. Conn Esq., of the Steubenville *Herald*, and R. T. Howard, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, were in the city yesterday.

***Johnny Little is Health Officer *pro tem.* If he has survived the effects of the ox roast he will assume the duties next Thursday.

***Drs. J. S. Templeton, J. S. King, M. S. King, G. W. Green, of this city, are attending the session of the Pennsylvania Dental Society, at Philadelphia.

***D. R. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and Mr. Joseph Pastie, Clerk of the Select Council of Philadelphia are in the city.

***E. D. Jones, Esq., formerly of the Citizens Bank, of Pittsburgh, has been elected Vice President and Business Manager of the Second National Bank of St. Louis.

***It is expected that Judge Ketchum will bring his family to this city. The duties of the bankrupt branch of the court are onerous and continuous, and give the presiding Judge but little leisure.

COURT BREVITIES.

JUDGE KETCHUM will hold Court in this city during the coming week.

LAUGHRY & COLL filed an intervening libel in admiralty against the steamer Wm. Wagner and owners, for money due for certain fittings furnished.

THE bankruptcy case of Geo. Decker was still on trial at Erie yesterday. A jury was called to try one more open case on the list, and the remainder of the jurors were discharged. It is thought the Court will not adjourn before Monday.

OFFICER THOS. PENDER, of the United States Detective service, and Deputy Marshal Jno. Hall, Jr, arrived in the city on the 2:40 train from Erie last evening, having in charge "Tax" Barre, convicted of counterfeiting and destroying U. S. property, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years, and John Mogel, convicted of passing counterfeit money and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month and to pay a fine of $5. The same officers also brought Reuben Argraves, John Thomas, Turner Patterson, David Weller, and Geo. E. Tanner, against whom there are indictments, to be tried at the October term of the U. S. Court. Barre and Mogel were committed to the Penitentiary and the others to the county jail.

Present Superiority.

Much as Mason & Hamlin value the unprecedented mass of testimony to the superiority of their organs which has accumulated in their hands, their chief reliance is, nevertheless, upon the INTRINSIC SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK, which must be evident to every competent judge who will thoroughly examine and compare. Mason & Hamlin know that this is COMPARATIVELY GREATER TO-DAY THAN IT EVER HAS BEEN before, and are sure that the more thorough and searching the comparisons, the more considerable it will appear. Matured skill, trained and perfected by the manufacture of nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Mason & Hamlin Organs, with accumulated facilities for manufacture, collected in the most extensive and complete factories in the world, enable Mason & Hamlin to produce the finest organs ever made, combining the best results of inventive genius and experienced workmanship, in a degree of excellence even greater than that heretofore attained. Musicians will find that in TRUE MUSICAL QUALITY OF TONE, in variety of combination and solo effects, in proportion, uniformity of scale, convenience of mechanical arrangements, and other excellences, the Mason & Hamlin Organs now possess in a higher degree than ever that superiority which has given them their preeminent reputation. Mechanics will perceive that every instrument, and every part of every one, interior as well as exterior, is made in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, from choicest material, insuring the greatest possible durability and freedom from liability to get out of order.

The Mason & Hamlin Organs can be seen and examined at the general agents, in this city, Mellor & Hoene, 79 Fifth avenue. A complete line of Mason & Hamlin Organs always on hand. Prices low. Terms easy. Easy monthly payments taken.

Valuable Property at Auction.

This, Saturday afternoon, July 29th, at 3 o'clock, at office of foundry, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, will be sold, *without reserve*, the foundry of Wm. Smith & Sons, and also the elegant mansion of Wm. Smith, out Penn avenue. The foundry is the most complete establishment of the kind in the country, and the residence has no superior if an equal. This is a rare chance for parties having money to invest. THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Business Tax Exonerations—Paying Contractors in Cases Where Assessments Have Been Appealed—No Money in the Contingent Fund—The Hutchinson Battery Salutes.

The Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. A. Herron in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes Controller Snodgrass announced that the meeting had been called to consider a number of applications for exonerations from business tax. Most of these were the result of clerical errors or erroneous assessments, and he desired authority, as in former years has been granted, to make the exonerations where the case was clear, so that those who were ready to pay would not be compelled to wait until after August 1st, when the additional fifteen per cent. is assessed.

Mr. R. H. Negley moved that the Controller be authorized to make the exonerations in accordance with his suggestion.

Mr. Fox thought as it had been the custom in former years to refer such matters to a sub-committee especially appointed for that purpose, the same action should be taken this year.

The Controller said that such a committee would be appointed after the 1st of August, but then it would be too late to give the relief desired. He did not think it just to compel men who were ready to pay now to wait until the fifteen per cent. additional would have to be collected also. The Controller had always been given authority to make corrections in cases of clerical errors, and that was all he desired now.

After some further discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to make the exonerations in cases of clerical errors.

The question then arose as to how long a time should be given business men to make appeals from erroneous assessments. It was discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken. It is probable, however, that until the 1st of October will be the limit.

Mr. Fox offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his certificate on the Mayor for warrants for clerk hire in the City Treasurer's office for the amount authorized by Councils, viz.: $8,400, for the year 1876, and to charge the same to the Finance Fund. Adopted.

A resolution of a similar nature for the payment of bills for advertising tax notices and vehicle licenses was adopted.

A communication was received from Martin Joice, asking the payment of his bills for constructing certain sewers, completed two years ago. The collection of the assessments has been resisted by the property holders, and the matter appealed to the Courts. Mr. Joice has been compelled to lay out of his money, and the city being responsible to the contractor he felt it but just that it should be paid. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Thompson moved that Councils be requested to direct the issuance of a warrant for the amount claimed by Mr. Joice (about $5,000), to be paid out of the Contengent Fund.

The Controller said it would be useless to take such action, as there was no money to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

A short discussion followed in which the opinion was generally expressed that Mr. Joice should be paid, and Mr. Thompson's motion was carried notwithstanding the Controller's statement.

The Controller—Very well, gentlemen, you will see what a box you have got yourselves into. I've got a lot more petitions exactly like that of Joice's.

He then read a petition of Robert Ellis, exactly of similar tenor to Joice's, asking for the payment of a contract for grading, in which the assessments had been appealed to the courts. As the Controller and the committee did not think it fair to make fowl of one and flesh of another, Mr. Ellis's petition was also returned to councils with an affirmative recommendation.

A resolution, offered in Council and referred to the committee for the payment of damages to a number of parties caused by the grading of Sylvan avenue, was referred to the City Solicitor for examination and report.

A petition of Cornelius Callahan for the payment of damages caused by the opening and grading of Barry street, was also referred to the City Solicitor.

From Hutchinson's battery was received bills, with itemized accounts, for the firing of salutes ordered by Councils. The first of these was for $84, for the salute fired on May 10th, (the day of the opening of the Philadelphia Exposition.) The second was for $104.75, for the salute fired on July 4th.

Mr. Fox moved that a warrant be drawn on the Finance Fund for the payment of the bills.

Two or three members wanted to know why the city should pay them at all. Councils had certainly ordered the salutes, but some of the members had voted for the resolutions under the impression that the city would not be asked to pay the bills.

Other members thought that whatever may have been the impression under which the salutes were ordered, the fact remained palpable that the city was liable for the expense.

A vote being taken upon the motion, it stood six to six, and it was, therefore, lost.

Some other business of minor importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned.

[Communicated.]

The Filbert Pavement.

There is no subject which is engaging the attention of the business men on Fifth avenue and Wood street at present that is of more importance than the paving question. The condition of both of these thoroughfares is universally conceded to be a disgrace to the city, besides an inconvenience to the traveling public. The problem which some of our business men are trying to solve appears to be "what pavement shall be laid on these two streets?" This topic has been pretty thoroughly ventilated by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and at a public meeting held some time since in the Chamber, it will be recollected that the question of the durability of the various styles of paving material now in use was freely discussed. Some of those who took part in the speech-making urged the adoption of cobble stone or granite for the two thoroughfares in question, but Mr. Laufman made a few telling remarks in favor of the Filbert pavement. Several persons in attendance at the meeting objected to it because they knew but little about it, and consequently held that it would not stand the test of heavy hauling. These statements are in direct conflict with the testimony of those who reside on Second and Hiland avenues, where this pavement has been in actual use for some time. On the former avenue, where a great deal of hauling has been done, the pavement has been subjected to the severest tests, and a single drive over it in its present perfect condition will be enough to convince the most skeptical that it is all that has been claimed for it by those who have spoken in favor of its adopsion. Another testimonial to the long list already accorded, the Filbert pavement was added last Thursday. A ten ton locomotive which had been in use at the Hiland reservoirs was transported from the basin down Hiland avenue to East Liberty, and though its weight was immense, not a single trace of damage in any particular could be detected after the monster machine had passed over the pavement. This fact itself speaks well for the "Filbert," and establishes beyond a doubt that it possesses lasting qualities which will only add to its praise when thoroughly tried. Its cleanliness is another important feature. It is claimed that it is completely washed by every rain, and enough money can be saved in this way to keep it in excellent repair. The testimony of the residents on Hiland and Second avenues is in support of this assertion. There are no two streets in the city so free from dust and dirt as those indicated. This is certainly an item of special moment to those doing business on Fifth avenue and Wood street. Both thoroughfares are traveled extensively and this feature is one of the many which commends the "Filbert" to the favorable consideration of those who have the paving project of these two streets in charge. The entire satisfaction which the Filbert pavement has given thus far and the assurances from various parties who claim to be well acquainted with its durability, make it worthy of a careful examination.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

A great deal of annoyance and needless expense is the necessary consequence of defective plumbing and gas fitting. To employ the services of one who is known as an expert in his line is the only remedy of this evil, and those who have no fear of suffering from slighted workmanship can do no better than employ in this capacity Mr. Thomas Brown, of No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny, who is a skilled and experienced workman, who is careful, cautious and pains taking to render satisfaction, is prompt and energetic, and honest and honorable in his dealings and charges. Let your neighbor employ a bungler if he will, but you be sure to secure efficiency.

Midsummer Enjoyment.

If you wish to enjoy the delights of Saratoga, Cape May, Cresson and other summer resorts, then repair to W. A. Gildenfenny & Co.'s, 96 Fifth avenue, and procure books of tour and summer reading which will make you cool, comfortable and enjoyable without leaving home. Fresh novels, illustrated papers, magazines &c., always on hand.

Summer Diet.

All sensible people will patronize a dining hall that changes the diet to conform to the season. Some restaurants serve up the same meats, greasy pie and pastry for the month of July as they would for December. Not so with Mrs. Bair, No. 108 Fourth avenue. She understands hygienic cookery and spreads her table with nutritious, digestible and healthy viands. Drop in for a square meal.

To-day, Saturday,

at 3 o'clock. Smith's Foundry and Residence will be sold at auction, *without reserve*, at office of foundry, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets. Rare chance for investment.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through the city's streets there passed
A lovely maid—her cheek was bright,
Her breath was sweet, her teeth were white,
And in her hand, as was her want,
She bore aloft her SOZODONT.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

BLUFORD WILSON'S STORY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ner highly creditable to both, were reconciled.

By Mr. Plaisted—Q.—What relation had this fact to the retention of Gen. Bristow in the Cabinet?

The President Betrayed by Babcock.

A.—Because the President then for the first time comprehended in all its significance the fact that he had been betrayed by Babcock, and that if he (Babcock) had betrayed him in the "Black Friday" transaction he was quite capable of betraying him in connection with the whisky frauds and of becoming a party thereto, and the President recognized that the prosecution against Gen. Babcock had its full justification. I wish now to read a letter from another friend in Chicago, who is also a friend of the President's.

"FEBRUARY, 26, 1876.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—Webster has just shown me your letter of the 24th, which is immensely gratifying to me. I am now quite hopeful that the blow we have so much dreaded and feared may be averted."

A Friendly Conference.

The President sent for me not long after this, and we had a full and very friendly conference, covering all questions of difference between us, and the result was that, I supposed, I left him entirely satisfied with myself. I will state here that it had been charged to the President that my office was the rendezvous of hostile newspaper correspondents, and that I had written an editorial article for the New York *Sun*, in which I praised Bristow and condemned him, with many other kindred statements, besides those I have already set forth. In regard to these charges I have simply to say, as I said to the President, that it is true that several gentlemen of the press honored me with their friendship and acquaintance, and when they called I treated them courteously, and if I had any news for them I gave it to them, and if I had none that was the end of it. On the 7th of March, being sick, I received this note from Gen. Bristow:

Bristow to Wilson.

"MY DEAR MAJOR: I am sorry to hear of your continued illness, and I hope you will stay at home until you are entirely restored. I wanted to see you last night, but could not get away from callers. The President sent for me yesterday to say that he was continually told of unfriendly acts and speeches of yours and Adams'. He says that it is represented that your room is the rendezvous of unfriendly newspaper correspondents, and that on the day of the announcement of Belknap's crime was made, you exclaimed in the presence of a member of Congress, 'Well, there is a God in Israel yet,' as if you rejoiced at the announcement. He also said that he was told you said some days ago: 'If I go out the Secretary will go too.' I told him I know nothing of these matters, and had never heard of them, but advised him to send for you and talk with you upon the whole subject, which he promised to do after to-day. He also said he would talk with Adams. I wrote in great haste. Do not come out till well, and don't let this annoy you.

"Faithfully yours, B. H. B."

To this I replied as follows:

Wilson's Reply.

"AT HOME, March 7, 1876.

"MY DEAR GENERAL—I have your kind note of this instant, informing me of your interview yesterday with the President in relation to myself, and I use my right hand at once to denounce to you and the President the infamous liars and busy-bodies who so persistently and wickedly misrepresent me to his Excellency. The member of Congress drew upon his imagination for his facts, as I most emphatically deny using any such language in reference to Gen. Belknap, though the fact that his sin has found him out might not unreasonably be held as proof that there is indeed a God in Israel. As to the other intimation that I said some days ago that if I go out the Secretary will go too, and the charge that my room is the rendezvous of unfriendly correspondents, both are without any just foundation whatever, as I will be glad to assure the President at his earliest convenience. I trust that he will give me the names of his informants and an early opportunity to see them, either in his presence or yours. Gen. Grant has no better friend than yours truly,

"BLUFORD WILSON."

During the progress of the Babcock trial this dispatch was sent from St. Louis to New York:

"ST. LOUIS, February 9, 1876.

"*Louis Delome, 168 Forsyth street:*

"Can you produce evidence against Wilson for big money? Answer.

(Signed) "J. T. PORTER."

This man J. T. Porter was a witness in Gen Babcock's trial at St. Louis, an ex-secret service man dismissed by me, and was there to prove that I had given Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, $5,000 to make a case against Babcock. I dismissed from the secret service in the spring of 1876 one W. B. Moore, who was a special agent of customs, for reasons that he left his post at Baltimore without orders and without a subpœna, and went to St. Louis as a witness in Gen. Babcock's case. He swore he was present in Babcock's room at the White House, and saw Gen. Babcock receive the letter from Joyce, referred to in the testimony of Everest, and when opened it contained nothing but a blank sheet of paper. He was not put upon the stand, but on his return to Washington he came to me and made repeated requests that I should pay his expenses while traveling from Baltimore to St. Louis and return. This I refused to do, and told him that the expenses of the trip must, of course, be paid by the defense, in whose interest he was a witness, that it would be a misappropriation of public moneys.

Wilson, in response to questions by Mr. Cochrane, said there had been differences between the President, the Secretary and myself in relation to California matters. There were reports from agents sent thither that some of the officials were inefficient, and these facts were made known to the President by Commissioner Pratt, Mr. Yaryan and Mr. Wilson. After this there was no further rupture and renewal of the war on Yaryan and himself.

Mr. Cochrane—If I understand you, it was not until the jury acquitted Babcock that the friendly relations between the President, Secretary Bristow and yourself were re-established.

Wilson's Resignation.

Wilson—I resigned on the 20th of June, having accepted advantageous offers for professional employment in my own State, and as an insignificant part of my resignation, it was to relieve the President from any further embarrassment in his administration. Secretary Bristow resigned on the 20th. I state frankly we had decided early in June or late in May to resign, just as soon as we could do so without having our motives questioned. It was thought best, both by the President and the Secretary, that the resignation should not take place until after the Cincinnati Convention. I never received a reply to my letter of resignation from the President. I do not know that it has been accepted, except in seeing the announcement of the name of my successor. The conversation between the President and myself was a brief one. The President received me coolly. I said to him: "I have called to inform you that I have received such offers for professional business as to induce me to vacate the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. I do this by the advice of friends, and also for the reason that I wish to put an end to the embarrassment and annoyances to which you are subjected on my account." The President said: "Very well." He expressed the hope that after the Cincinnati Convention we would have a season of quiet. I replied: "I hope that during the remainder of your administration you will have peace and quiet," and with assurances of my respectful and kindly consideration, I took my hat and left him.

Wilson's Enemies.

In reply to a question as to the names of the parties who had been operating against him, Wilson gave the names of Chas. Farwell, Senator John A. Logan, Representative Hurlbut, and perhaps Sargent, of California, together with a man named Wm. B. Moore and one Stewart, a dismissed revenue agent.

Mr. Plaisted, of Connecticut—Did you attribute the differences between you and the President in any degree to a want of sympathy on the President's part to prosecute whisky thieves?

Wilson—I attributed it to the fact that he believed Babcock to be innocent, and so believing he could not sympathize with prosecuting officers, or with the Secretary and myself with the part we took with reference to Babcock's case. My own judgment is that whatever difference arose between the Secretary and myself on the one side and the President on the other were due on the President's part to misconception of the motives and purposes which actuated the Secretary and myself, to misinformation as to facts, to wilful and deliberate perversions of facts to the President by scoundrels whom we were endeavoring to bring to punishment and their friends for the purpose of bringing about a disagreement between the President and the Secretary to create embarrassment to the prosecution, and if possible to defeat their purpose.

Mr. Cochrane—If the President was acting in good faith in this matter, how do you account for his action with reference to the "Sylph" dispatch when you informed him that Gen. Porter had made an explanation of that dispatch, which compromised him, and which was different from the explanation from Gen. Babcock, and with which he expressed himself to be satisfied? How do you account for his action if in good faith?

Wilson—I have endeavored to state facts as they are with regard to the whole subject mtater of the investigation, as they are in my recollection. Let the facts speak for themselves, and with them I am perfectly content to stand or fall. Let others do the same.

Wilson was suffering from sickness, and expressed his anxiety to reach Cape May.

In consideration of the condition of his health the committee adjourned the examination until Tuesday next.

This Saturday Afternoon,

at 3 o'clock, Smith's Foundry and Residence will be sold at auction, *without reserve*, at office of foundry, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets. Rare chance for investment.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMONDS & WATCHES
JEWELRY AND SILVER
THOS. McFADDEN JR.
53 5TH AVE PITTSBURGH.

Have You a Reliable Watch?

The largest and choicest stock in Pittsburgh of finest

American and Imported

WATCHES,

AT

McFadden's,

53 FIFTH AVENUE.

Elegant Designs for Ladies and Gents.
Selling at LOWER PRICES than ever.

GUARANTEED RELIABLE!
OR MONEY REFUNDED.
You Run no Risk Buying Here
Call soon and see for yourself.

Coal Miners' Troubles.

HALIFAX, July 28.—A company of volunteers has gone to the Sydney (C. B.) coal mines. The manager of the mines was shot at yesterday, and last night striking miners tore up the railroad track and emptied the coal wagons. The miners say they are determined to resist a reduction of wages, and will prevent the shipment of coal during the strike.

New South Wales Rifle Team.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Among the passengers by the City of San Francisco are the New South Wales rifle team, consisting of Capt. I. McGarvie Smith and Lieut. J. H. Maddock, of the First Regiment Rifles, and D. Gees Lynch and I. Y. Slade.

Representative Purman Vindicated.

The Civil Service Committee, to whom was referred the charges against Representative Purman, report that no bribes were received by Purman for appointments, and that the evidence wholly fails to establish a sale of Federal offices.

Pocket Your Watch.

The man or woman who will be without a watch must be niggardly indeed, when they can be bought so cheap and on such accommodating terms as offered by John Mitsch, jeweler, No. 82 Ohio street, Allegheny. Payments of from $1 to $5 per month will secure a reliable Elgin. The best of jewelry of all descriptions sold at the very lowest figures.

Dr. Scherer's Diarrhœa Cordial

cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Colic. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.
GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Gosborn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue. TFS

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

FIRE ARMS!

AND

AMMUNITION

Of every description at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, wholesale or retail.
Price Lists Free.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

285 LIBERTY STREET.

DIED.

BOSTWICK—On Wednesday, July 26, 1876, at 5:50 P. M., EDMUND BOSTWICK, brother of C. C. Bostwick, Water Assessor, aged 50 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Forty-first street, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DOHERTY—At 1 o'clock Friday morning, JAS. DOHERTY, aged 78 years, departed this life at the residence of Mr. K. Bracken, on Rebecca street, 20th ward.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Bracken, on SATURDAY, July 29th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Robert Young's livery stable, in Lawrenceville, Seventeenth ward, at 2 o'clock

McCONNELL—Thursday morning, July 27th, 1876, at the residence of her brother, J. F. McConnell, in Tarentum, MARY, daughter of John and Mary McConnell, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 55 Chestnut street, Allegheny, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock.

IT WAS CICERO

Who said that "Men were never so like the gods as when bringing health to their fellow-men."

The following Approved Statement will Speak for Itself:

BOSTON, March 23, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—A few days after the 4th of July last I got my leg hurt by a fellow-workman letting a plank fall, which struck me on the knee. For four months following I was under the treatment of the physicians at the Dispensary, at the end of which time they told me they could do nothing more for me and that I must go to the hospital and have my leg amputated above the knee. I was removed to the hospital, and lay there ten weeks under the treatment of the best skill the hospital afforded, and no pen can describe the great suffering I endured. My leg was swollen to nearly the size of my body, and all the surface of my knee turned black, and I was told that my knee was so diseased as to render it impossible to save my leg, and unless it was amputated soon I would die. When I first went to the hospital I raised such an objection to the amputation of my leg they consented to try one alternative, which was to cut out all the diseased flesh and replace it with sound flesh from the other leg. They did cut six pieces from my well leg and place it where the diseased flesh had been removed, but the bone was so much diseased that this experiment proved a failure, and I was removed to my home in a hopeless condition. Other physicians were then employed, until all the money which I had saved from my earnings had been expended, and one thing after another disposed of to pay doctors' bills until my family was in a destitute condition, with no hope for myself except relief by death. At this time Mr. Hill the police officer in my street, called in to see me, and, after rendering pecuniary assistance to my family, brought some VEGETINE for me, urging me to give it a faithful trial, saying when those two bottles were gone he would see that I had some more. After I had been taking the VEGETINE three days the ulcers in my knee commenced to discharge, and I cannot begin to describe the frightful quantity that was discharged during the following eight days, and though previously I had suffered indescribable pain, rendering sleep impossible, after taking the VEGETINE three days the pain all left me and my whole complaint seemed to be pouring out of me with this corrupted matter. The VEGETINE was not only forcing disease from me but it gave me strength from day to day. When I commenced on the fourth bottle of VEGETINE the swelling had all left my leg, and the sore, which covered the whole surface of my knee, commenced to heal next to the bone. I am now on the sixth bottle, the sore is entirely healed, and my health so improved as to enable me to walk all over town. The VEGETINE has saved my life. It has cured my leg and restored me to health, my knee bears the marks of my great suffering, and it will always afford me pleasure to show the proof of what this good medicine has done for me.

I am, dear sir, very gratefully,
JOHN WELSH, 93 Kneeland street.

The Policeman's Statement.

The above statement is true. I procured the VEGETINE for him, and carefully observed his condition from the time he commenced to use it until he was cured.

WM. B. HILL, Police Officer,
Station 4, Boston, Mass.

PAIN AND DISEASE.

Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and numerous other complaints. Remove the cause by taking VEGETINE, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

FIRST DOSE

On a Boston Police Officer.

BOSTON, November 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—In the spring of 1869, I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my side, back and hips. I was completely prostrated with Kidney complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my case.

In this condition I was pursuaded to try VEGETINE by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system; and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day; and I followed on with the VEGETINE until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my duties as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of VEGETINE in Kidney Complaint and similar diseases.

I am, sir, respectfully,
LAFAYETTE FORD, 164 Broadway.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

☞PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!

FLORAL and EVERGREEN DECORATIONS executed in the most artistic style at satisfactory prices. Estimates furnished. Flowers in any desired design furnished promptly to order.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entere and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILLIP GRAEFF, No. 87 M street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres,
Velvets and Silk Poplins,
Laces, Fringes, Flowers, Shawls and Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Reduced 50 to 75 Per Cent.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
No. 77 Fifth Avenue, ABOVE Wood Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Oil Still, holding from 60 to 100 barrels; state price. Also, a good second-hand ply-wheel pump, medium size; state size and price. Address "X. A.," GAZETTE office. h97

WANTED—PLACES FOR 10 FARM hands, also 15 Gardeners and Drivers; all experienced and have from 1 to 5 years' reference. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street. g87

WANTED—MORTGAGES—
Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.
THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

TO LET.

TO LET—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 74 Wood street. Enquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth. e93-TTHS

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED room with first-class board, within three minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Enquire at No. 148 Third avenue, above Smithfield street.

TO LET—AT GREAT REDUCTION, the Dollar Store Building, No. 15 Sixth street; store and cellar No. 347 Liberty street; offices and rooms, Nos. 135 and 137 Grant street. Inquire at premises, next and of T. H. BAIRD PATTERSON, No. 115 Diamond street, Pittsbur h99

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES, ALL kinds. Also, Amherst Block and Sawed Stone, for the finest work, delivered on short notice. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 25 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes; 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS, LATHE and Drill Chucks, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Parker's Vises, Emery Wheels and Grinders, Set and Cap Screws, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Belting, Packing, and Manufacturers' supplies in general. HUTCHISON & CO., 112 Liberty and 5 Union streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house, situate on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, well finished with all modern improvements, with lot 22x160 feet; will be sold at a bargain, by JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED OLINE COMPOUND, for lubricating shafting, engines, &c., 1 lb. equal to 3 gallons of the best oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups, on 30 days' trial, and if not satisfactory, will be taken out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Our Tight-barrel, Stave and Heading Factory, including between two and three hundred thousand dry stock on hand. Capacity per day—12,000 to 15,000 sawed and bucked staves, and 4,000 to 5,000 headings. In good condition and in the best of order. Apply to
DELPHOS STONE STAVE CO.,
h55:TTHS Delphos, Ohio.

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Farm and Spring Wagons, Business and Pleasure Wagons, Freight and Store Trucks, Wheelbarrows in every style, Carts, Drays, Timber Wheels, Plow Nibs, Chisel Handles, Hubs and Wagon Stuff.
Sawing and Turning done to order.
500,000 feet Oak and Hickory Lumber for sale.
Wagons repaired on short notice.
C. COLEMAN & SON,
Two Squares from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny, Pa. TS-S

AMUSEMENTS.

☞WEDDELL'S PICNIC GROVE, AT Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

This Grove is beautifully situated, secluded cool, and shady, covering five (5) acres, having a frontage of six hundred (600) feet on the railroad, and a strong running spring of pure cold water in the centre, and only one hundred (100) yards from the Station.

Trains arrive and depart nearly ever hour and special trains stop in front of the Grove when parties desire it.

The platform is one of the largest and most complete of any ever erected in this country, and the buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements. Will be rented at reasonable prices by applying to ROBERT F. WEDDELL, No. 134 Water street, or JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN, corner Tenth and Liberty streets, under Bush House.

TIVOLI GARDEN!

The Fashionable Resort.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING,

92 FIFTH AVENUE.

LEGAL.

JOHN H. KERR,
ATTORNEY,
NO. 85 GRANT STREET.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. C. SNOWDEN.
No. 118 December Term, 1874.

And now, to-wit, July 8, 1876. The within account of assignee presented in open Court and approved absolutely, unless exceptions are filed before Saturday, August 5, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Court direct that notice of the filing the account be given by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the *Legal Journal* and the Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE.

SEAL
By the Court,
From the Record.
Attest:
h79 B. F. KENNEDY, Pro.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the members of the Association, the People's Savings Bank of Allegheny, will apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of said Commonwealth entitled an "Act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit, approved May, 1876." That the name and style of such bank will be the People's State Bank; its location the city of Allegheny, Pa.; its specific object general banking and discounting privileges, as granted by said act, and the amount of capital ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

S. C. SCHOYER,
Attorney for Association.
Allegheny, May 25, 1876. g12 S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB COLLARD, deceased. Letters of administration upon the estate, of JACOB COLLARD, deceased, late of the borough of West Bellevue, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to
SIMON MARKS, Administrator,
h56-S 28 Beech street, Allegheny City.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1876. The undersigned gives hereby notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Frazier, George G. Frazier and William G. Frazier, of Allegheny, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
h82-S J. J. GILLESPIE, Assignee.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of HARVEY CHILDS, deceased, notice is hereby given that all parties owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any persons having claims will present them at once, duly probated to
JANE B. CHILDS, Executrix.
A. H. CHILDS,
HARVEY CHILDS, JR.,
Executors,
f97-S 133 Wood street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application for the pardon of Mason Edwards from the Allegheny County Workhouse, where he is incarcerated for larceny, will be presented to the Board of Pardons, at its meeting, the 1st of August, 1876. Sympathy of friends is asked by his distressed mother.
h56-TS. LOUISA BUTLER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Honorable Board of Pardons, at its session on the first Tuesday in August next, for the pardon of ROBERT J. GRIER for all offences committed while acting as Cashier of the Nation Trust Company of Pittsburgh.
L. M. MORRIS,
h73 Secretary of Board of Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale
AND
EXCHANGE,
BY
A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
178
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, July 29th,

For Building a Fence 5,000 Feet Long,

More or less, around the ground of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION, at Lockhart's Station. Address,
COMMITTEE ON LOTS,
h93 97 Smithfield street.

To Carpenters and Builders.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a FRAME BUILDING in the Thirty-first ward, for use of a Hose Company of the Fire Department.

Also, for the construction of a TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, on Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, for use of an Engine Company of the Fire Department.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of T. D. EVANS, Architect, Fifth avenue, where all information may be given. Proposals may be handed to either of the undersigned, or left at the office of Board of Fire Commissioners, Municipal Hall, before 12 o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, July 29th, 1876.

JOHN H. McILROY,
JOHN J. TORLEY,
JOHN LARIMER,
WM. N. ERWIN,
h92 Building Committee.

Mosquito Bars,
FLY BARS,
NETTING,
BY PIECE OR YARD.
Extraordinary Low Prices.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
139 LIBERTY STREET,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.
Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS
And various other makes of Pianos and Organs.
Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one.
Liberal discount allowed for CASH.
Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates. f22

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

THOMAS BROWN
SUCCESSOR TO
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter.
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND
Best Material Used

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light work our specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 320, Pittsburgh.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
d18 258 LIBERTY STREET.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

MALTHOPTONIQUE—IN CASES OF 4 dozen, or by the bottle at retail; also Duchess County Crab Apple Cider, in pints and quarts, warranted pure; for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.